FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

OLD SERIES—VOL. LII—NO. 2,706.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., THURSDAY. NOVEMBER 24, 1887. [NEW SERIES—VOL. IV—NO. 247.

THE SINGING LEPER.

[Lyan Whitney Allen.]

A Saxon king, with merry throng
Of nobles, hunted in a wood
At eventide, when lo! a song
Most wondrous broke, a tremulous flood
Of praise from distant lips unseen.

The hunters halted, listening keen
To catch each nearing echo, till
Among the trees a form unclean,
A leper white, moved up the hill
Across their path, and sang the while.

His livid features wore a smile;
His wrinkled hands were clasped in prayer;
While living death, a master vile,
Made all his flesh a thoroughfare
For swift and myriad-footed pain.

And all the while he sang his strain;
Then spake the king with stirring call,
And bade him halt; and with his train
The king moved on with care withal
And questioned him with pitying gaze,

"How sing you thus these words of praise
When life is death?" A moment's pause,
Then smiling answered he, "I raise
My voice in songs of joy because,
Although a leper, yet I know

"That as my frame decays I grow
More near the sure deliverance
That comes from God, whose graces flow
Through all the wastes of circumstance
And moves by life and soul to Him."

The king's and nobles' eyes grew dim.
Then turning to his train the king
Spake thus: "Unto the very brim
Is this man's sorrow, yet they bring
Rejoicings, for he trusts his Lord.

"This leper's voice shall here record
We have not hunted all in vain.
Our spoils this day is a sword
Whose shining blade shall conquer pain,
And to our homes we turn again
With larger faith and nobler word."

APPOINTMENT OF MAGISTRATES.

Opinion of the Supreme Court in the Case of Gilmer vs. Holton.

Gilmer vs. Holton (appellant.)
Opinion by Smith, C. J.

The general assembly, at its session held in 1876–77, passed an act to establish county governments, wherein it is provided, under the authority of a recent constitutional amendment, that justices of the peace shall be elected by the general assembly, and abrogating all the inconsistent provisions contained in article seven of the constitution, except sections seven, nine and thirteen, acts 1876–77, chap. 141. This enactment, with some modification in its terms, is embodied into the Code, sec. 819, which declares that at each regular biennial session the general assembly shall elect one justice of the peace for each township in the several counties of the State, who shall hold their office for six years.

It further enacts that in addition to the justices before mentioned, and when the terms of those then in office shall expire, there shall be elected an additional justice of the peace for each township in which may be situated a city or incorporated town, and also for every one thousand inhabitants in such city or town, who shall hold their offices for six years. That the term of office shall begin on the first Thursday in August next after the election of them severally, and those heretofore or hereafter elected shall remain in office until their respective terms expire.

This was followed by an act passed in 1885, chapter 288, which (repealing all laws in conflict) declares all appointments of justices of the peace made by the general assembly void, unless such appointee shall qualify within three months thereafter—section 1—and that all unfilled appointments "occurring under the provisions of the preceding section in the office of a justice of the peace shall be filled for the term by appointment by the Governor."

The present action, begun by the issue of summons on the 23rd day of July, 1887, is to maintain a *mandamus* against the defendant, clerk of the Superior Court of Guilford, to compel him to administer the oath of office required of a justice of the peace, so as to enable him to assume and enter upon the duties thereof at the expiration of the time of the present incumbent. The cause coming on for trial before Shepherd, Judge, upon the pleadings and facts agreed, he gave judgment directing the mandate to issue, and the defendant appealed.

The following are the facts agreed:

1st. That at its session of 1883 the legislature elected one G. L. Anthony as a justice of the peace for Gilmer township, in said county, who qualified in the time prescribed by law, and whose term of office began on the first Thursday in August, 1883, and lasted until the first Thursday in August, 1887.

2nd. That at its session of 1887 the legislature elected one F. A. Mathews as a justice of the peace to succeed the said Anthony in said township, whose appointment was duly certified by the Secretary of State to defendant Clark, and who being duly notified of his election (the same having been made in the month of March, 1887), failed to qualify within the time prescribed by law; and thereupon, on the 7th of July, 1887, the Governor of the State appointed the plaintiff as a justice of the peace for said township, to fill the unfulfilled appointment growing out of such failure of said Mathews to qualify.

3. That a list of justices of the peace appointed for said county by the Governor to fill the unfulfilled appointments that had occurred by the failure of those elected by the legislature to qualify within the time prescribed by law, including the name of the plaintiff, was prepared, certified and signed by the Governor, attested by the seal of the State and countersigned by W. L. Saunders, Secretary of State; that said certificate was enclosed in an envelope addressed J. W. Forbis, Esq., at Greensboro, who received the same on the 9th day of July, 1887, and presented the same and filed it with the defendant clerk on the 10th day of July, 1887, according to the directions of the Governor in his letter to J. W. Forbis.

4. That on the 16th day of July, 1887, the plaintiff appeared before the defendant clerk and demanded to be qualified as such justice of the peace in and for said township, by virtue of such his appointment by the Governor, when the defendant declined to qualify him.

5. That in consequence of such refusal the plaintiff began this action on the 23rd of July, 1887.

It is the duty of the clerk to administer the oath to the justices so elected or appointed, and then to take and subscribe the same when so administered before him. Code, section 821. The defendant declined to do this upon the ground of a supposed incompatibility of the Statute with section 28, article 4, of the constitution, which remains in force unaffected by legislation. This section is in these words:

"When the office of justice of the peace shall become vacant otherwise than by expiration of the term, and in case of a failure of the voters of any district otherwise than by expiration of the term, and in case of a failure of the voters of any district to elect, the clerk of the Superior Court for the county shall appoint to fill the vacancy for the unexpired term."

Previous to the changes made in the provisions of article 7, the justices of the peace were chosen by the qualified voters of the several townships; and under the section recited, vacancies in the office arising from the failure of the voters to make an election, or occasioned by death, resignation or other cause, during and before the expiration of the term, were filled by the clerk's appointment, and these respective provisions were in harmony. But the result of the legislation on the subject is to render impossible the contingency just mentioned, since, as there can be no legal election in the townships, there can be, in no just, legal sense, a failure of the voters to elect. This clause in section 28 thus becomes practically inoperative, though remaining in force to meet any future condition produced by legislation to which it might then be applicable.

The other contingency in which the clerk may exercise the power of appointment is that of a vacancy occurring during a term, and is confined to filling the unexpired portion of it. This is not the case before us. The term of the incumbent, G. L. Anthony, had not terminated when the plaintiff was appointed, and would not terminate before the first Thursday of the next month and the Governor's appointment was for a full term to begin at that time, and in the meantime the person then occupying the office was not to be disturbed. So the act of appointment is in no wise in conflict with that part of section 28.

It is a proper occasion for us to remark that if every subordinate officer in the machinery of State Government is to assume an act of the legislature to be in violation of the constitution and refuse to act under it, it might greatly obstruct its operations and lead to most mischievous consequences. This is only permissible, if at all, in cases of plain and palpable violations of the constitution, or where irreparable harm may follow the violation. The defendant is merely required to administer the oath, which interferes with no one, instead of refusing to perform a clear duty imposed, and he could, as well as afterwards, if such he deemed to be the mandate of the constitution, proceed to make an appointment himself, and thus leave to the contesting claimants of the office the settlement of the issue and the determination of their respective rights. The administration of the oath does not put the appointee in possion of the office, but, being qualified, entitles him to enter upon its duties and to exercise its functions *eo instanti*, without proceedings when the existing term expired.

We are clearly of the opinion that the appointment of the plaintiff was regular and proper and warranted by law, and that he was entitled to take the oath of office before the defendant as clerk.

There is no error, and the judgment must be affirmed.

A Thrifty Man.

[Arkansaw Traveler.]

A white man upon seeing a negro whom he had not seen for many years, vigorously shook his hand and said:

"Spencer, I am delighted to see you. How have you been getting along?"

"Wooder bin gittin' erlong mighty well. Mr. Jim, if folks had er tended to ther own bissness and let me erlone."

"Did they not let you alone?"

"No, sar, da didn't. Da tuck me frum de ferry-boat, whar I wuz doin' well ernuff, an' made a jestice o' de peace outen me."

"It was a case where the office sought the man. It was a high compliment, Spencer. You should not have hesitated to serve the public."

"Oh, I don't mind goin' inter de offis, sar, eff da jest let me alone arter dat. Da cum erroun 'cusin' me o' takin' bribe uv $50, an' sent me ter de penitenshery fur er yere, da did. Come 'stroyin er man's prospects dat er way. Da lowed dat when I tuck de offis a thrifty man could make er libin' outen it, an' jest as I got ter be sorter thrifty da whirled in an' sent me to de penitenshery, 'mong dem thievin' niggers an' low down white fokes. Dat aint no way to akt in er country like dis."

Pronunciation of "Yes."

There is probably no word in the English that is more ruthlessly corrupted in the pronunciation than this monosyllable. A party of young people were saying goodby on the corner of a street in Boston.

"May I walk with you?" asked a young man of a charmingly pretty and fresh girl. "Shall we cross the common?"

"Ayah!" was the nonchalant reply. At least this is as nearly as the pen can do justice to the sound. It is to be presumed that the young lady meant to say "yes," for she and her companion immediately set off in the direction indicated, but no foreigner would have guessed that the correctly written affirmative and her corruption of it were one and the same.

There are many versions of this one little word, from the "Yup" of the street boy to the inarticulate grunt of the boor, yet, after all, the combination of three letters is not difficult to pronounce.

Circumstances Alter Cases.

"Dot Abram Levi he opens a store next to mine. It wash mean in him."

"But didn't you say last summer, Mr. Doppenheimer, that competition is the life of trade?"

"Yess, but I wasn't in no business last summer."

FUNNY COUNTRY LAW-SUITS.

Sued for a Cent—Example of Queer Litigation—A Famous Turkey Suit.

[East Aurora N. Y. Letter.]

Ten years ago the town of Wales, Erie county, enjoyed a reputation as the centre of country law suits in that section of New York State. The local justices, of whom there were four in the township, were kept constantly busy listening to arguments involving the most trivial cases imaginable. An old fellow named John Rowe was continually in hot water with his neighbors, and when he was not the defendant in a law-suit he generally had one on hand against some one else. John conducted a small saw-mill on the banks of Buffialo Creek, and lived in a little house all by himself. He had a number of hens about him, and these hens were one of the principal sources of his troubles.

On one occasion he was sued for damages because his fowls scratched up the corn of one of his neighbors, and the Judge decided that he must pay something like 25 cents of the destruction wrought by the scratchers. In this case the lawyers' fees and court expenses, before the case was finally decided, amounted to upward of $100, but the plaintiff did not care a snap about this, although he had to mortgage his farm to pay his share. He had downed John Rowe, and that sufficed.

By far the most celebrated case that ever occurred in the town, however, was that in which a blacksmith in Wales Center sued the tax collector for one cent, and secured a verdict. The blacksmith and the tax collector had been good friends for years, but something came between them, and they were transformed into bitter enemies. The blacksmith had paid his taxes with the exception of four cents. The collector came round to get this balance one day, when the blacksmith handed him a nickel. "I'll keep that odd cent for interest," said the collector. "If you don't pay it over I'll be d——d if I don't sue you," replied the blacksmith. The collector paid no attention to this, and walked away with the odd cent.

Two or three days afterward he was summoned to appear before Justice Gail to answer the suit of the blacksmith. Each side secured the services of the best legal talent in the town, Joe Sheaver representing one, and Si Emery the other. The collector decided that he would rather risk his chances before a jury than with the Judge alone, consequently the Constable was notified to find twelve good men and true who knew nothing of the merits of the case, and who were unprejudiced. This proved to be a very difficult matter. Three times the jury was hung, the cause extended over several weeks. The court was held in one corner of a room in a country inn. Boniface made almost as much out of the witnesses as the lawyers secured from the litigants. At last, after each side had paid its attorneys several hundred dollars, the jury decided that the collector must pay over to the blacksmith the sum of one cent with costs, and an execution was forthwith issued.

For some years now the inhabitants of Wales have "quit lawing" to a great extent, and the office of Justice of the Peace in the town has not been so remunerative as it used to be. A few days ago, however, another case came up. Two farmers living on Holmes' Hill got into a dispute about the ownership of a pair of Irish black turkeys. They resolved to allow the law to settle their differences. This time three lawyers were engaged, Assemblyman E. K. Emery, Supervisor Frank B. Whaley, of the town of Aurora, and Village Clerk Addington, of the village of East Aurora. Again it was determined that a jury should decide the merits of each side. Twice they failed to agree, and the turkey suit of Holmes' Hill promised to be a long-drawn-out fight over a very small matter. The lawyers, however, were not of the New York brand, and they decided to bring the case to an end with as little expense as possible.

The turkeys were confined in the hen house of the defendant. They looked plump and tempting. Assemblyman Henry remarked to Supervisor Whaley that he should like to try the flavor of those turkeys accompanied by cranberry sauce and other trimmings. The suggestion was immediately seconded by Village Clerk Addington, and Supervisor Whaley admitted that his mouth watered to some extent. The result was that the three lawyers called the plaintiff and defendant together and suggested that the quickest way to settle that case would be to devour the turkeys. The two men, who had been neighbors and friends for years, looked at one another, and finally agreed that it was the most sensible suggestion that had ever come from a legal mind. Then came a dispute as to who should prepare the dinner.

This was finally settled by arbitration. A third party volunteered to spread the table and cook the turkeys, and last week the Judge, the lawyers, the parties to the action, the jury, and their friends sat down to an old-fashioned country spread in the dining-room of Mrs. Geo. Holmes, and all agreed that whenever there was a dispute about the ownership of a turkey in the future, Mrs. Holmes should cook it, and that the lawyers should be called in to enjoy the feast.

His Best Girl.

[Detroit Free Press.]

He hurried up to the office as soon as he entered the hotel, and without waiting to register, enquired eagerly:

"Any letter for me?"

The clerk sorted over a package with the negligent attention that comes of practice and flipped one—a very small one—on the counter.

The traveling man took it with a curious smile that twisted his pleasant-looking face into a mask of expectancy.

He smiled more as he read it. Then oblivious of other travelers who jostled him he laid it tenderly against his lips and kissed it.

A loud guffaw startled him.

"Now look here, old fellow," said a loud voice, "that won't do, you know. Too spoony for anything. Confess now, your wife didn't write that letter?"

"No, she didn't," said the traveling man with an amazed look as if he would like to change the subject. "That letter is from my best girl.'

The admission was so unexpected that the trio of friends who had caught him said no more until after they had eaten a good dinner and were seated together in a chum's room.

Then they began to badger him.

"It's no use, you've got to read it to us, Dick," said one of them, "we want to know all about your best girl."

"So you shall," said Dick with great coolness; "I will give you the letter and you can read it yourselves. There it is," and he laid it open on the table.

"I guess not," said the one who had been loudest demanding it, "we like to chaff a little, but I hope we are gentlemen. The young lady would hardly care to have her letter read by this crowd," and he looked reproachfully at his friend.

"But I insist upon it," was the answer; "there's nothing in it to be ashamed of—except the spelling; that *is* shaky, I'll admit, but she won't care in the least. Read it, Hardy, and judge for yourself."

Thus urged Hardy took up the letter, shamefacedly enough, and read it. There was only a few words. First he laughed, then swallowed suspiciously, and as he finished it threw it on the table and rubbed the back of his hands across his eyes as if troubled with dimness of vision.

"Pshaw," he said, "if I had a love letter like that—" and then he was silent.

"Fair play!" cried one of the others with an uneasy laugh.

"I'll read it to you, boys," said their friend, seeing they made no move to take it, "and I think you'll agree with me that it's a model love letter."

And this was what he read:

Mi owne Deer PaPa.

I sa mi PRairs every nite and Wen i kis yure Pietshure i ASK god to blese you gOOd bi Pa Pa your Best gurl.

DOLLY.

For a moment or two the company remained silent, while the little letter was passed from hand to hand, and you would have said that every one had hay fever by the snuffing that was heard. Then Hardy jumped to his feet.

"Three cheers for Dolly and three cheers more for Dick's best girl!"

They were given with a will.

Charleston as the Garden of Eden.

Bishop Keener, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, must be a man of no little humor. He has a communication in the Southern Christian *Advocate*, in which he ingeniously argues that the site of the garden of Eden was most probably in the vicinity of Charleston, S. C. From the fact that there are to be found in and near the Ashley and Cooper rivers remains of the largest mammals and phosphate masses in which their molars are imbedded, and from the further fact that these remains are deep down in the earth, the Bishop infers that these animals were not floated in this place by the action of sea currents, but were here from the first and found, in the alluvial plains and meadows filled with plants and flowers, their original habitat.

He argues further that the construction of the Ark and its voyage on the waters go to show that Eden was between the Ashley and Cooper rivers. He holds that Noah and his family may be supposed to have lived near the original home of man. Hence the Ark was probably constructed in the waters of Charleston harbor, since there was on hand or in reach all the materials used in its construction, such as pitch and the necessary kind of lumber. Next he argues that the Ark in all probability started from Charleston.

He next suggests that it is not hard to see how the Ark starting from Charleston may have struck the Gulf Stream, then taking a northerly direction until it reached the fortieth parallel, it would go due east until passing over the plateaus of Spain, it would reach the Mediterranean, then going over the plains of Asia Minor, would strike Mount Ararat. The Bishop then argues that his theory is further confirmed by the fact that the distance from Charleston to Mount Ararat being about 8,515 miles, it was quite possible for the Ark to have made the voyage in the 150 days or the 3,600 hours which was the time that the Ark was on the water.

The Bishop indulges thus in a fine vein of delicate and scriptural humor and in a religious fancy. His theory, while exhibiting some ingenuity, can hardly be classed with the Atlantis of Plato or the Arcadia of Sir Philip Sidney.

North Carolina Governors.

[Progressive Farmer.]

North Carolina had six Governors under the Crown. It has had twenty-seven under the Constitution, beginning with Richard Caswell in 1776, who was elected by our General Assembly. Of these Caswell, Alexander, Martin and Bengamin Williams were electen for two terms. The Constitution of 1835 transferred the election of Governor from the Legislature to the people, and since that time we have had fifteen, who were regularly elected by the popular vote, and five who were exofficio Governors, and one Provisional Governor, appointed by the President. Governor Vance is the only one of the forty-two, regularly elected by the Assembly and people, who was elected for three terms. But one, Richard Dobbs Spaight, Sr., had a son to attain to this distinguished position. Five of these counties, Graven, Guilford, Halifax, Warren and Buncombe, furnished occupants for the Governor's chair, each three terms, and eight counties, Lenoir, Chowan, New Hanover, Moore, Mecklenburg, Orange, Wake and Rockingham, for two terms each.

North Carolina has furnished to other States fifteen Governors, three Presidents, two Vice-Presidents, fourteen United States Senators and forty-one members of the lower House of Congress. John K. Steele, who became Governor of New Hampshire in 1844, was born in Salisbury in 1792, and it is said that he was a shoemaker, and when he left his native town he started on foot, carrying a bag containing some cobbler's tools. Andrew Johnston was born in the city of Raleigh, and was raised on a tailor's bench. He went to Tennessee, was subsequently a member of the Legislature of that State, a member of both houses of Congress, Governor of the State, Vice-President of the United States, and finally President.

The manuscript of the original ordinance of secession issued by the State of Virginia has been sold by Mrs. Charles Bullis, of Worthington, Minn., in whose possession it was, to Mr. George H. Treadwell, of the G. A. R., for $1,000.

To prevent cakes from adhering to the tin, after greasing the tins dust thoroughly with flour.

He "Dusted."

There is a little restaurant on the Bowery with four tables and sixteen chairs. It is a cheap eating house and is run by a big man of grim and forbidding mien. His chief lieutenant, besides a single waiter, is an overgrown bulldog with massive jowls, hanging lip and bloodshot eyes. This terrible animal is trained to repose at one end of a short and narrow counter to watch and pinion men who try to walk off without paying for their meals. If a tramp succeeds in getting past the cashier he is instantly halted by an ominous growl from the bulldog, who starts to his feet and shows an awful array of teeth. That settles it, and the tramp pays up. The savagery of the dog is well known and it is unnecessary to remark that he is treated with the most servile respect by all who frequent the place.

The other day a man, long, lean and cadaverous, stalked in. He sat down, ordered a cutlet, rolls and coffee. In a twinkling he was outside of it, got his check and with four other men started toward the desk. The lean man thought he saw a chance to emerge without paying and nonchalantly sauntered toward the door. The dog's eyes stopped blinking to gaze at the brazan fellow, but he didn't see them and continued his thief-like stroll. Then came a horrible growl. The man heard but paid no heed. He reached the entrance, and was calmly using a toothpick, when the bulldog darted forward and sunk his fangs in the man's coat tails and began to drag him back. There was no resistance, and in another moment the would-be beat was before the grinning cashier, while the dog resumed his usual haunt.

"You'd better not try that game here," snarled the cashier as he swept the money into the drawer; "it might be unhealthy for you."

"Ye-e-s, so I fancy," drawled the man; "but I assure you I did not intend to beat the house; it's only a fit of absent-mindedness on my part, that's all. Why, I've got money enough to buy this place," and he produced a wad of bills from his trousers pocket.

"Oh, that's all right, mister; that's all right. You've only mistaken the shop, that's all, blurted the cashier with a glare and a grin.

"Well, we'll let that pass," rejoined the lean man, assuming a forgetful air. "Say, that's a dangerous looking brute you've got. Does he bite?"

"Bite? Great Cæsar, he's killed two men already."

"Ahem; but he doesn't look so very wicked. Say, stranger, I think that dog is a mongrel cur and a rank coward. He hasn't got a drop of sporting blood in his veins, and I'll prove it, if you say so."

"My advice to you, sir," observed the cashier contemptuously, "is not to trifle with that animal or he will certainly chew you up."

"Well, here, stranger, I am something of a sport myself, and don't mind losing a greenback now and then. Now, I'll tell you what I'll do if you've got the grit. Here's a ten dollar bill that says I'll put your terrible dog out on the sidewalk and close the door on him in less than five minutes. What do you say to that?"

"Well, all I've got to say is that you're a crazy fool, and ought to be locked up; but, if you mean business, I don't mind scooping in $10 now and seeing a little bloodshed besides. Put up your dust."

The money was placed in the hands of a bystander, and the lean man called for a broom. He got it and went to the rear of the apartment and began to sweep the floor. It was done slowly, carefully and deliberately. By degrees he approached the reeling brute, taking care to whisk the dirt gently over and around him. The dust got into his ears and up his nostrils and settled thickly in his eyes. He blinked and sniffed without avail, and finally got up and shook himself, but still the sweeper swept. The dog changed his position, only to be pursued by the relentless man with the broom, and the crowd began to snicker. Again the animal arose and tried to escape the stifling cloud of dust behind a chair, but he was routed out. Still the sweeper swept. At last the dog, unable to endure the torture longer, staggered to his feet, glared viciously at his torturer, shook himself savagely, put his tail between his legs and sneaked out the open door. It was instantly closed behind him by the cadaverous sport, who, amid the roar of laughter that ensued, took the stakes and hastily made his exit.

Why Go to North Carolina.

[American Agriculturist.]

The attention of the people of the North and West has lately been attracted to the South, but the speculative booms set afloat at Birmingham, Anniston, Chattanooga and Atlanta have for the moment overshadowed the more permanent and diversified interests as represented in the agricultural districts, and of which so little is known. Take North Carolina, in a zone that just claim to be called temperate, we find every variety of timber, from the hemlock and spruce of the far North, to the magnolia and palmetta of the tropics. All the grains from buckwheat to rice. All the saccharine products from maple sugar to the sugar of the cane. All the minerals from the diamond to iron and coal. All the altitudes from one mile and a quarter up among the clouds, to the savannahs of the Atlantic coast and a record on the census reports, of productions of the soil, that fill more of the blanks than any other State in the Union.

When the people of a single State have so much of undeveloped wealth, so great possibilities, so various and extensive fields for the whole circle of agricultural experiment and development to tell of, it gives the impression of exaggeration, in a great measure has been a hindrance to the progress of immigration in North Carolina—the mind becoming confused in making a choice from so many almost inviting fields.

A Fall of Manna in Turkey.

Mr. Cole, of Britlis, a missionary of the American Board in eastern Turkey, in describing a journey from Harpoot to Britlis, says:

We traveled for four days through a region where had newly fallen a remarkable deposit of heavenly bread, as the natives sometimes call it—manna. There was extensive forests of scrubby oaks, and most of the deposit was on the leaves. Thousands of the poor peasants, men, women and children, were out upon the plains gathering the sweet substance. Some of them plunge in to kettles of boiling water the newly cut branches of the oaks, which washes off the deposit until the water becomes so sweet as to remind the Yankee of a veritable sugaring off in the old Granite State as he takes sips of it. Other companies of natives may be seen vigorously beating with sticks the branches, that from having been spread on the ground have so dried that the glistening crystals fall readily upon the carpet spread to receive them. The crystals are separated from the pieces of leaves by a sieve, and then the manna is pressed into cakes for use. The manna is in great demand among these Oriental Christians. As we were traveling through a rather dry region the article came in play for our plain repasts.

Johnson's Butler Arthur.

Washington Critic.

If Dickens' fat boy had been colored he would have looked very much like Colonel Lamont's doorkeeper, Arthur, who has been in the White House for a quarter of a century. Arthur was the White House butler when Johnson was President, and he says: "He (the President) liked good liquors, but he did not drink too much, and he was especially fond of sherry. I guess I remember his sherry mighty well." Arthur went on, smacking his lips. "Pale sherry! Have you ever drank it? And Mistah Johnson always had the best. I had the keys of the pantry and I served all the wines. I remember once we got a case of scuppernong wine of North Carolina. It was presented to the President. I brought him in some one day. He tasted it, and then handed the glass back to me saying: 'Arthur, that wine is from North Carolina, and you are from North Carolina; I guess that wine will suit you better than it does me, and so you may take it.' I carted those two dozen bottles home that night, and let me tell you that scuppernong wine was good.

"I remember the time when they were trying to get Staunton out of the war department. We had three or four Cabinet meetings a day, and every Cabinet meeting I would have to bring in a lunch, a part of which was always some of this pale sherry. You remember Stanton shut himself up in the war department, and he wouldn't let any of Johnson's appointees get possession. I remember how old Mr. Thomas, when he was appointed Secretary of War, was got out of Staunton's office by him. Old man Thomas liked whisky. He had got into the office of Secretary of War and Stanton wanted to get him out. He asked him if he wouldn't like to have a drink. He told him he had a good bottle across the hall. When he got him there he quietly slipped back before Smith knew what he was about, and locked the door."

Had to Leave the Work.

[Dakota Bell.]

A man arrived at a Dakota town one day recently to look up some accounts for an Eastern agricultural machine company. He started out in the country, and soon met a farmer driving a team of mules and headed toward town with his whole family in a wagon. The Eastern man stopped and made inquiry about the road, and then said:

Splendid weather for harvest.

Yes, the weather's all right.

Well, there can't be anything else to hinder your securing the crop.

Yes there can stranger, and there is.

Broke down?

No.

Some of your family sick.

No, they're all right—you see 'em here.

Horses sick?

I drive mules—they never get sick.

Well I don't see what there is to keep you from staying at home and working to-day.

Mister, I'll tell you; it's circus day an' I Jus' said to M'tildy, says I: M'tildy, them crops can go to thunder, I'm going to hook up and we'll go to the show! They say this circus is a reg'lar big railroad show and none o' yer leetle overland concerns with a spotted hoss an' a cage o' monkeys. Jim says he hears they got ole Dan Rice for clown, an' I'd drive a hundred miles in the night jes' to see him fool the ring master and make him hoppin' mad like he always uster! G'long there Ben Butler, none of yer hangin' back with yer whip'l'tree under the wheel.

The Secret of Booms.

[North Carolina Herald.]

A boom always originates with a few persons. They have to fight with discouragements, but if they persevere they will always succeed. It is not often that they are assisted at first by older men that have capitol. But if they persevere these will come in good time. The secret of booms is combination. If but few men attend public meetings held in the interest of the material progress of a place, there will be no boom until things are changed in this regard. If men leave their own business to attend such meetings, the boom is very near. And when the town prospers, the individuals prosper. So when new enterprises are started. If men generally say that they need all the money they can get for their own private business, no combination is possible. But if they are willing to risk money to help practicable enteprises of the joint stock order, they will see prosperity brought to their own doors.

In a town not more than a thousand miles away, they had less money and more public spirit than in any other town that could be found. All the citizens, however poor, attended all public meetings and talked when they could do nothing else. Everyone made sacrifices in his private business to help public enterprises. The result is such a wave of prosperity today as astonishes people both North and South.

A Story of a Methodist Preacher.

In his travels up and down he was placed in a room one night with one of these heavy, short-necked, big-nosed fellows that could go to sleep as soon as he touched the bed and snore through the whole gamut before a preacher could read his Bible and say his prayers. Before he could get to sleep the fat fellow began one of those insinuating, premonitory snores that died out gently and then began again with a little more expression, and continued increasing in volume and variety of sound until it became unbearable. The preacher turned and twisted and groaned in spirit, but the snoring went on. Finally the fat man went like an air brake letting off the air, and then went up by degrees and jerks as though he would snap his neck out of joint and culminated in one tremendous snort, after which he was perfectly silent. The good old preacher then said, the words coming from a thankful heart, "Thank God, he's dead."

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Rubber Goods

FOR EVERYONE.

As everybody recognizes the fact that these goods are the same the world over, we are entitled to some credit for our efforts to give the people a good, a No. 1 line of these goods at 25 per cent. below the current price.

Just received and opened a large line of these goods, consisting of

Ladies' and Gents, Misses' and Childrens'

SHOES,

Ladies' and Misses' Ladies' and Misses'

GOSSAMERS.

The figures placed upon these goods are moulded by the LIVE CASH DOLLAR, and cannot fail to attract you.

Ladies' Silk Jersey Gloves,

25 Cents.

Ladies' and Misses' Gloves,

5 and 9 Cents.

Ladies' All-Wool Vests,

$1.75 per pair.

(They are BARGAINS that don't reach you often.)

LADIES', GENTS', MISSES', CHILDRENS'

SHOES! SHOES!

This class of goods the people want and will have, and the best value for the least money. We recognize this fact, and are prepared to meet the issue with prices that deserve notice. They are bought for cash, from reliable manufacturers, and will save you 15 to 20 per cent.

Ladies', Gents' and Children's

HANDKERCHIEFS At the closest possible figures.

In Table Linens and Towels

you may look for Extra Bargains this week. We have them in large lots, and those who come early will get the pick.

Ask to see our line of

Photo Frames, Photo and Autograph Albums,

They have been selected with an eye to pleasing you, and at the same time at figures that are ridiculously low.

IN FACT,

compare our prices with those of others, whether selling at cost or otherwise, and learn in truth who it is that has *the people's interest at heart.*

CORSETS and BUSTLES, PERFUMERY and SOAPS, COMBS and BRUSHES, KNIVES and FORKS, TABLE and TEA SPOONS, } At 50 per cent. below LONG-TIME PRICES.

Steel Shears, 25 Cents per pair.

16-Ribbed Umbrellas, 85 Cents.

Uunder the new management you will find prices climbing still lower. Call and see us. Don't wait till your neighbor gets the pick. The hundreds of bargains being daily received are finding ready purchasers at the prices we name.

Very Respectfully,
J. E CARNEY & CO.,
New York Office, 466 & 468 Broadway. Hay Street.

Belting! Belting!

Rubber Belting of all sizes.
Lacing Leather for Belts.

POWDER!

In kegs, half-kegs and quarter-kegs, delivered promptly from magazine at lowest market price.

A full line of

Hardware and Groceries

Always on hand.

CHARLES HAIGH,

oct 6 tf NO. 22 HAY STREET.

—AT—

T. W. BROADFOOT & CO'S

DRUG STORE

You will find THE NICEST LINES of

EXTRACTS

Tooth and Hair Brushes

On the market.

FRESH DRUGS

And all the Patent Medicines of the Day

ALWAYS ON HAND.

☞ They have just received a supply of WHITE ONION SETS, which they offer at lowest price.

T. W. BROADFOOT & CO.

oct 6 tf

CUMBERLAND HOUSE.

The most convenient to the travelling public. Is only 50 yards from the C. F. & Y. V. Railroad, in a pleasant location. Table fare the BEST the market affords.

TERMS REASONABLE.

☞ Convenient for Drummers.

may 19 1y D. H. BELL, Proprietor.

OBSERVER.

G. H. HAIGH, Editor and Proprietor.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THURSDAY.....NOVEMBER 24, 1887.

THANKSGIVING.

To-day throughout this land, in obedience to the proclamation of our President, the people of this country will meet together to render thanks to Almighty God for the benefits he has conferred upon us. We should have thankful hearts, and to-day the glorious anthem of praise and thanksgiving should come from all the land and ascend with one united voice to the Throne of Divine Grace. God's mercy to this land of ours has been beyond our deserts, and it is well to-day for each and all to ask themselves, "What have I done to deserve his bounteous goodness and mercy?" What a time, too, to do good to others—to remember the poor, the mained, the blind and the orphan, and to share with them some of the good things that God has given us.

"While we have time let us do good to all men" and thank God, not only for what he has given us, but what he has permitted us to give to others, that they, too, may join with us in this day of thanksgiving. May it be a day of joy to all, and as the shades of night fall upon us, may each and all be able to say, "I have rendered full and hearty thanks to the Giver of all good things for the innumerable blessings He has bestowed upon me and mine and upon the land which He has given us to possess.

INCREASE OF CRIME.

That there is an increase of crime since the war is, we think, easily proved by referring to our Penitentiary. While this is kept abundantly supplied with criminals of all sorts, still our jails are almost always filled with far more than there ought to be. But we are not surprised. How could it be otherwise when a race hitherto subjected to a rigid discipline and constant supervision were in a moment, without previous instruction, turned loose to be their own masters? It is only wonderful that matters have not been worse, and that so many have acted well. Twenty years have now passed since they were liberated, and education has been in the reach of all, yet instead of improving we believe that the masses of the colored race are not gainers thereby. Education may be of vast service, but if parental training is not more generally attended to than our observation shows, then the present generation of colored people will be no improvement on the preceding. Home training, obedience to father and mother, a respect to superiors, an obedience to law, are the essential foundation of true citizenship, and the teaching must commence at home. Schools may teach to read and write, and many may advance intellectually, but the moral training of the youth must begin at home. The fireside, where good is learned and not evil, where the foundation of a christian education is laid, is, we fear, sadly neglected, not only altogether by colored people, but by many whites. Go any day into our streets and see the number of boys gathered together, listen to their language and you will find it more suited to a heathen than a christian land. Some check should be put to this, and fathers and mothers, for their own peace and comfort, should regulate it; otherwise, this, the present cause of the increase of crime, will grow greater than it is.

THE STAPLE.

There was quite a boom in cotton during the first part of last week, but it again fell back to 9¼ cents on Friday. The rise was caused by the report of the Agricultural Department at Washington, which put the estimate of the total crop at 6,300,000 bales. Estimates had been made, putting the figures at full 7,000,000 bales; and upon this prices had been based. The *Cotton World*, of New Orleans, whose estimates for a number of years have been exceedingly accurate, puts its figures at 6,225,000. Its system of calculations are generally very accurate. They compile the returns from every county in each State, and are to be relied upon.

It is now too late for the majority of our farmers to be benefitted by this rise in the staple, but while all is a matter of speculation it is the general belief that it will yet reach a much higher figure. The crop, it is stated, is inadquate to the wants of the world, and as all prices are regulated by supply and demand, it is safe to predict a higher price; and although our judgment may not be good, we think we are on the safe side when we advise those who can hold to keep their cotton for a higher price. It will not now lose materially in weight, and is not likely to go lower. So we do not think they can be hurt a great deal by not being in a hurry to sell. The great bulk of the cotton in this section has been marketed, but our manufacturers will need this year, as they do every year, more than they are able at present to carry, for the summer consumption, and this will insure a good home market for it.

The Wilson *Advance* says: The people of the East would hail with unusual pleasure the elevation of Judge James E. Shepherd to the Supreme Court Bench.

The people of this section, while not opposed to Judge Shepherd, will be unanimous for our eminent jurist, Judge James C. MacRae, whose qualifications in every particular are just what are desired of one for the Supreme Court Bench. He is a pure, honest, christian gentleman, and his law acquirements are the equal of any. He would be an honor to the Bench.

Roscoe Conkling received $10 00) for his lame argument before the Supreme Court in the Virginia case.

DEMOCRATIC UNITY.

The Democratic State Executive Committee in declaring the abolition of the Internal Revenue as one of the main principals of the Democratic party, has caused some editors to say some pretty hard things. The OBSERVER, as it has heretofore said, has never been a friend to the manner of collecting this tax. It has known that it was odious; that the confiscation of property, the espionage and other evils attending its collection, had raised the wrath of the people, and that in the western portion of the State it was particularly objectionable, while we of the east were not so much subjected to it. That the Committee acted from the best of motives and with all the lights before it with a desire to fulfil the pledges of the party, we have no doubt, and although we have always advocated that the taxes should first be taken from the necessities of life, still, we shall for the good of the party in North Carolina, abide by their dictum; for we of the east must remember that without the aid of the west our present county government system would not long remain in force, and that the evils attendant upon its repeal would be harder to bear than the tax upon necessities. We all remember how we suffered in days past—especially the people of Cumberland—when our magistrates were elected by the people, and our county finances were so tangled. So, while not giving up our opinion as to the best mode of reducing the revenue, or believing it right just now to abolish the Internal Revenue, or without questioning the authority of the Executive Committee, we shall waive all, believing that the Committee, for the sake of good government in North Carolina, endeavored to do their duty. Democratic supremacy in North Carolina is first to be considered; upon it rests our future peace and happiness. We know the special tax bonds are now kicking at the door for admission, and if the Republicans have charge of the door they may let them in, and this would be an evil indeed. And to prevent this we must stand together.

COMMISSIONER SPARKS.

We print elsewhere the letter of the President accepting the resignation of Mr. Sparks, the Commissioner of the General Land office. In doing so it is well to give some of the reasons why he resigned. Mr. Sparks, it appears, is one of those men who has a mind of his own, and acted always according to law, as he understood and interpreted it. If the law agreed with his idea, all right, if not, then his opinion was superior to the law. In consequence of this he became insubordinate to his superior, Secretary Lamar, whose views he paid little regard to, and even deigned to criticise the Secretary's actions and to insinuate that the Secretary was actuated by unworthy motives in making his decisions. Matters grew from bad to worse, until Mr. Lamar wrote a scathing letter in which he said one or the other must resign. The sequel, of course, was the resignation of the Commissioner. The Land Office has played a most inportant part in the present administration, and through the decisions of Secretary Lamar thousands of acres of lands held by rich railroad incorporations have been opened to the settler, thus showing that the present administration is acting for the rights and benefit of the people; and it is necessary that harmony should exist in the department. Mr. Sparks is highly spoken of as a man of honor, but his egotistical ideas are paramount to all others, and here, as elsewhere, it matters not what a man's standing may be, it is necessary for the subject to be obedient and in harmony with the decisions of his superiors. And Mr. Sparks did the right thing in tendering his resignation.

Herr Most, the anarchist, has been arrested and taken to police headquarters. His arrest was made by direction of Inspector Byrnes on a warrant issued by Justice Cowing for having made an incendiary speech calculated to incite a riot last Saturday night in a hall on Seventh street. The warrant was made returnable before Justice Cowing.

Unfortunately for Most, while he was making his blood-thirsty speech two patrolmen dressed in civizen's clothes were there taking notes, which they laid before Supt. Muway. Upon this evidence the grand jury has found an indictment against him. Most protests that he did not use the language attributed to him, but the evidence is too strong, and he will again have to serve another term.

We publish in this issue the decision of the Supreme Court in the case of Gilmer *vs.* Holton. It is a very inportant one; it affirms the judgment of Judge Shepherd, making it the duty of clerks to qualify Justices of the Peace appointed by the Governor.

It is now reported that Senator Colquitt will take Mr. Lamar's place as Secretary of the Interior, Mr. Vilas remain as Postmaster General, and that Gov. Gordon will succeed Colquitt as Senator from Georgia.

The sale of the Millstone Company near Carthage, which was advertised in this paper to take place on the 10th, was, as we learn from the Carthage *Blade*, stopped by an injunction.

The latest from Senator Vance is that he is all right again. The injury was not as bad as at first supposed.

A farmers' convention has been called to meet in Greensboro on the second Wednesday in January. The railroads will give special rates.

Mr. R. E. Harris, of New Hope township, killed nineteen wild ducks in Haw river, at four shots, a few days ago.—*Chatham Record.*

An exchange says that there are one hundred Baptist churches in North Carolina without pastors, and two hundred ordained ministers without pastorates.

WILMINGTON.

Extracts from a Private Letter, Giving Its Improvement, Shipping, Cotton Market, River Improvements, Creosote Works, &c., &c.

Unless you have visited Wilmington very recently, you will be struck by the number of buildings in course of erection—not little one and two-story houses—but beautiful large, two and three story dwellings of the finest style of architecture. Very evidently the town is improving, and everybody who loves the State should rejoice with them in their onward march.

The shipping lying at their docks shows for one thing how much is being done in cotton and naval stores. I noticed at the wharves of Messrs. Sprunt & Bro. three large steamers and two barks. The Helmsly, 1,194 tons, was already loaded with 5,500 bales, bringing her hull down to 16 feet draught at the dock. This will show at once to all doubters that the work done by the Government for the improvement of the river and bar has been of immense benefit. We often hear that there is not 15 feet of water at high tide in the river, but I have seen this vessel, all ready for sea, drawing, loaded, 16 feet, and out she will go. She goes to Liverpool.

The Carn-Merth, 1,187 tons, goes to Bremen, and the Carn-Brae, 1,167 tons, goes to Liverpool. The British bark, Paragon, over 800 tons, is a beauty.

These vessels are iron hull and deck and seemingly indestructible, but old ocean tosses them about as toys, up and down on her bosom.

The amount of cotton already received in Wilmington this year is over 90,000 bales. Of this number the Messrs. Sprunt have handled over 60,000. The compress is a real wonder to one who has never seen it. Just imagine a bale of cotton, handled by three negroes, placed under this press, and in 45 seconds the whole work is done. Down goes the lever, and the bale is compressed into the space of 6 inches, tied with hoops and rolled off to the vessel. Of course the bale does not remain in this compressed space, for the hoops will not hold it firm enough to keep all the space gained. Then, in addition to this compression, each bale is packed in the vessel by jack-screws, and it is marvellous to see how snugly the packing is done, and we wonder how the ship can be made strong enough to stand the strain.

The captain's quarters are just as nice as nice can be, and more comfortable than those on larger passenger vessels, because these steamers take very few on board, so there is ample room. I was particularly interested in the steam steering apparatus. Out from the centre of the large steering wheel comes an axle, to the end of which is attached a small wheel, say 18 inches in diameter. The slightest turn of this small wheel lets on the steam and sets the machinery in motion, which turns the windlass on which the chain is wound, which chain controls the rudder. So easy is it to work the wheel that a little child can turn it, and so thoroughly nice is the adjustment that a quarter or half turn can be made and checked with precision. It does away with the heavy work and dangerous work, too, of the man at the wheel—the mate remarking to us that in a storm there was no danger of the man's being lifted by the wheel and injured or receiving an injury from the frame above. All of these steamers are rigged for sails in case of accident to the machinery.

The warehouses for the storage of cotton are perfectly-fire proof, and buckets of water are placed convenient in case of need, in addition to three fire-plugs to each building, with hose already on hand for instant use. I heard it estimated that every bale of cotton that passes through the hands of shippers in Wilmington leaves nearly three dollars in commissions, compression, wharfage, &c., &c., &c. You will have to refer to a bill of lading or other documents to tell how many charges are placed on each bale. So you can see what 100,000 bales will do for them, and they will have that much before the season is over—two thousand, eight hundred bales received last Friday.

The hotel (LaFayette) will have to look to its laurels, as the Orton is being enlarged by an addition of fifty rooms or more, and is well kept. We hear nothing but praises of Mr. Wright from all those who have visited his house, and we hear it is well deserved.

You will (and so will all lovers of good men) be glad to hear that Dr. Wood is improving rapidly. He rode out for two hours on Thursday and stood it as well as any of us. He is looking forward to attending the Convention to be held in Fayetteville next May.

The Creosote works, situate in the extreme southern part of the city, are well worth visiting. Here timbers of all sizes, sorts and descriptions are saturated with the oil made by distillation of the pine. First the pine wood is placed in a retort and subjected to such heat that all the volatile parts pass off in the form of vapor, and this, after condensation and the removal of the pyroligneous acid, is carried through pipes to a reservoir in the center of the building. The board to be creosoted is placed on racks or cars, which are on railroad tracks, and these by steam power are hauled or driven into large iron cylinders one hundred feet long and six feet in diameter. Now these are hermetically sealed and then heated by steam until all the moisture is driven out of the timber. The moisture is then pumped out by suction, and the oil then pumped from the tank into the cylinder and actually forced by pressure into the pores of the wood, rendering it almost indestructible by ordinary atmospheric changes, and also preventing its destruction by insects. The business is increasing rapidly and orders come in from the Government and from foreign powers, from railroads and private corporations, from here, there and everywhere, till the whole force is kept literally as busy as a bee in a tar bucket, and I might say every sole is covered with the sticky, distillation from the pine. It is not clean work, but it is useful, and as yet none of the wood so saturated has shown signs of decay.

There is enough in the city to interest one for days, but I had only a short time, and give you the benefit of the little that I can.

"Fayetteville to Salisbury."

[For the Observer.]

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., Nov. 22, 1887.

MR. EDITOR:—Speaking of projected railroads, with our town as a terminal or intermediate point, I am a little surprised that no one has ever suggested a direct line from Fayetteville to Salisbury. Look at the map. As soon as the C. F. & Y. V. is hence to Wilmington, such a link, say 110 or 115 miles, would complete the chain in shortest time between the last named place, our commercial metropolis, and the important connections effected via the Western Carolina. With concert of action between the three several corporations whose roads would then extend from salt water to Tennessee, such completed gap would naturally make that and other States on our western merridional tributary to Wilmington, with incidental benefit accruing to Fayetteville. Such a road, with the contemplated one to Durham, continuing on to Lynchburg, would give the old town all of the essential connections on the north and west that she would require for many years to come. Please look into it, and if the suggestion meets your approval press it. A suggestion sometimes vitalizes a syndicate.

Respectfully,

W. J. G.

Sabbath School Celebration.

FLEA HILL TOWNSHIP, Nov. 21, 1887.

EDITOR OBSERVER:—Saturday last, 19th inst., was the day for the celebration of the annual festivies for the children of the Hadley Sabbath School, and notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, a large and interesting concourse of parents, teachers and children, together with many visitors from town and other neighborhoods, was assembled to celebrate the occasion and enjoy the pleasures of the day. The exercises were admirably conducted, and, judging from what we heard and saw, the Sabbath School at this place is a flourishing one, accomplishing much good, and reflecting much credit upon the people of the community in which it is situated. It is known as a union Sabbath School; parents and children of all denominations attend, and seem to take a deep interest in the work. Mr. Warren N. Guy, a pious and worthy young man, who has recently made one of Flea Hill's fair daughters his bride, is the superintendent.

We were entertained in the forenoon by addresses from Mr. E. M. Waddill and Capt. S. C. Rankin, of Fayetteville. There was a most sumptuous and bountiful dinner spread upon a long table, and all were invited to partake and enjoy. The large crowd was bountifully fed, and much was left that could not be consumed.

After dinner an address was delivered by Mr. Wiley Malloy. All the speeches were good, appropriate to the occasion and highly entertaining and instructive. That of Capt. Rankin was especially enjoyed by the children. One of the most interesting features of the day was the singing. Many Sabbath School pieces were beautifully and faultlessly rendered by the School. Long rows of little boys and girls, whose feet would hardly touch the floor as they sat upon the benches, sang with such melody and precision as to completely fascinate the listeners and beholders. As we listened to this feast of vocal music, the thought came to us that such a sweet and melodious blending of adult and juvenile voices could only be surpassed by a choir of heavenly songsters raising high the anthems of praise around the throne of the glorified Redeemer.

The day was spent pleasantly and profitably by all who attended. All honor to the Sabbath School workers of Flea Hill! The Royals, the Cooks, the Guys, the Taylors, the Hubbards, the Tallys, the Tillmans, the Talberts, the Jacksons, the Bunns, the Bullocks, the Sessoms and the McLambs are all wide-awake people and devoted to the Sabbath School cause, and we predict that the Father of Mercies will call out of their midst some of their bright-faced boys to proclaim His truths to the world.

A VISITOR.

Mt. Airy Items.

[For the Observer.]

A song from home to an exile is not more grateful than to us is the sight of the OBSERVER, with its heading, so familliar to us since early childhood.

Circumstances prevented our attendance at the Cumberland Fair, much to our regret. Those of our citizens who did attend were highly pleased, and report that there is a great deal of life in the low country.

Work on the C. F. & Y. V. R. R. is progressing steadily. The rock work for the bridges is nearly completed to Mt. Airy and the bridge builders are close at hand. Immense quantities of apples, chestnuts, cabbages, butter and other articles are being shipped from this point to Pilot Mountain depot, and the long trains of wagons bring in return all kinds of merchandise, machinery for factories, &c.

The weather is very cold at this season, owing to the north winds which blow over the summits of the Blue Ridge. However pleasant Mt. Airy may be as a summer resort, it will never do for invalids in winter. Fuel is abundant and cheap and necessaries of life remarkably so; but prices are advancing rapidly in articles for shipment.

This is an age of progress, but the old-fashioned corn-shucking still "holds its own" in Surry. Songs from the corn piles frequently reach our ears, reminding us of by-gone years when railroads were not; when men were honest and paid their debts and hurrahed for Henry Clay.

Four miles north of Mt. Airy there was a murder on Thursday last. A Miss Haines was shot by a man named Bob Lilley, who endeavored to burn the body of his victim in a log-heap. Parties were in hot pursuit, and it is reported that the murderer was caught on Saturday evening near the top of the Blue Ridge in Virginia.

A remarkable discovery is reported at Cronly, on the line of the C. C. railway. The walls of a building 100x60 feet have been found about ten feet under ground, built of well-burnt brick. Trees one foot in diameter, are growing on the surface over the walls. The matter will be fully investigated. In 1780 a wall of rock was discovered in Rowan county, and it has been traced for several miles. Since the late war a wall has been discovered in Halifax county in North Carolina, and another was recently discovered in Asheville. These walls are all under ground. The foundation of Hope Mills factory in Cumberland county is partly built of sandstone rock which once formed the "Indian Walls," a solid structure found on the banks of Big Rockfish creek in the immediate vicinity of the factory. This structure was found by the earliest settlers in Cumberland, and was entirely above ground. These walls were removed in 1836 by the builders of the old Rockfish factory, which was burned by Sherman in 1862. The present Hope Mills factory was built on the original rock foundation.

"Coming events cast their shadows before," and the nomination and election of Cleveland in '88 seem assured by the result of recent elections. The only hope for the perpetuity of republican liberty lies in the success of the Democratic party. Protection creates and fosters monopoly, renders the toiling masses dissatisfied and turbulent and sows broadcast, the seeds of revolution. A low tariff for revenue only, will be the rallying cry in the next Presidential contest.

X.

25,000 Cotton Bales Ablaze.

MEMPHIS, Nov. 18.—Twenty-five thousand bales of cotton and compress No. 4, together with the old pandle press, were totally destroyed by fire here last night. A number of cars side-tracked near the compress, were burned before they could be removed. The loss will fall entirely on the insurance companies.

The fire is supposed to be of incendiary origin.

North Carolina's Agricultural Condition.

Mr. T. K. Bruner, Secretary of the Department of Agriculture, has issued a report of the condition of crops, &c., in the State. He had prepared blanks, which he sent out to over 300 correspondents, and the information thus gathered is exceedingly interesting and encouraging. It is evident that the farmers are awakening that they are devoting themselves to a better preparation of the land, and are adopting the latest and most improved methods. The report shows well for our State. The following is a summary, as gathered from his numerous correspondents:

COTTON.

The average estimated yield of lint cotton per acre in the State is 347 pounds. In some sections the figures are largely in excess of these, and in others much less. There is now in the fields, unpicked, 22 per cent. of the crop.

TOBACCO.

The average product per acre is 493¾ pounds in the counties which produce it. The average price realized in the same counties to the farmer is 10¾ cents per pound. This may be a fraction large, as all the correspondents did not report on it, but it is the average of those reporting.

SORGHUM.

All the correspondents save one pronounce the crop a paying one. Estimates of the yield per acre vary widely, from 20 to 150 gallons. The average is 77½ gallons. It is worth from 30 to 35 cents per grllon. This is sufficient to prove the value of the crop, which is the largest this year of any since 1864.

WHEAT.

The preparations for seeding have been of an exceptional character in most parts of the State. The indications point to an increased average, but the heavy rains in the latter part of October and early in November have occasioned delay in most parts of the State in getting the soil in condition and has also tended to reduce the average. Yet in the face of these unfavorable circumstances, the reports indicate an increased acreage, with a third of the winter sowing in the ground. This applies in most part to the Piedmont section.

OATS.

The same remarks made in regard to wheat apply. If anything, the prospect is brighter than for wheat.

CLOVER AND GRASSES.

The reports show great unanimity in a prospect for increased average, and this is regarded as the best indication of a progressive spirit on the part of the farmers. There will be a larger seeding this season than last.

TUENIPS AND PEAS.

The crops are a success in all parts of the State. The pea crop is unprecedented in size.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—The following is the text of the President's letter to Commissioner Sparks, accepting his resignation:

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, Nov. 15, 1887.

Hon. Wm. A. J. Sparks:

MY DEAR SIR.—I have read your letter of resignation left with me to-day, and also a communication addressed by you to the Secretary of the Interior, accompanying the same. In the present situation I do not feel called upon to determine the merits of the controversy which has arisen between the Secretary and yourself further than to say that my impressions touching the legal questions involved incline me to rely, as I naturally would do even if I had no impressions of my own, upon the judgment of the Secretary. It presents a case of interpretation where two perfectly honest men may well differ. The interest you have shown in the operations of the Land Department and your zealous endeavor to save and protect the public lands for settlers in good faith, induce me to believe that you will be pleased to receive the assurance that this policy, upon which we are all agreed, will continue to be steadfastly pursued, limited and controlled, however, by the law and the judgment of the courts, by which we may be at times unwillingly restrained, but which cannot and ought not to be resisted. I desire to heartily acknowledge the value of your services in the improved administration of the Land Department which has been reached, and to assure you of my appreciation of the rugged and unyielding integrity which has characterized your official conduct. I am constrained to accept the resignation you tender with assurance of my continued kind feeling towards you and with the earnest wish that wherever your future life may lead complete success and satisfaction may await you. Thanking you for the pleasing and complimentary expressions with which you close your letter, I am

Yours very truly
GROVER CLEVELAND.

Brutal Outrage.

[Wilmington Review.]

An outrageous assault was perpetrated last Wednesday night by two negro ruffians on Mrs Ada Sellers, a respectable white woman living on Thirteenth between Market and Meadow streets. Mrs. Sellers lives alone—her husband being in Savannah, Ga. She was aroused late in the night by the negroes, who demanded with oaths and threats that the door should be opened. The frightened woman ordered them to leave and threatened to shoot them if they did not go, but the men laughed at her threats and finally broke the door down, dragged Mrs. Sellers out of the house and assaulted her. She fought her assailants and cried out for assistance but her cries were soon hushed by one of the black brutes who choked her until she was nearly unconscious. As soon as she escaped from their clutches she made her way to a neighbor's house where she remained until daylight. When she returned to her home in the early dawn, Mrs. Sellers found that the place had been plundered and what little money she had was stolen. Mrs Sellers was severely bruised in her struggle with the two negroes. Her neck and throat were swollen and livid with the imprints of their fingers. The men were strangers to her and there is no clue as to their identity.

Hon. A. M. Waddell has been invited to deliver an address at the Siler City (Chatham county) Fair.—*Wil. Review.*

A Sound Legal Opinion.

E. Bainbridge Munday Esq., County Atty., Clay Co., Tex. says: "Have used Electric Bitters with most happy results. My brother also was very low with Malarial Fever and Jaundice, but was cured by timely use of this medicine. Am satisfied Electric Bitters saved his life."

Mr. D. I. Wilcoxson, of Horse Cave, Ky., adds a like testimony, saying: He positively believes he would have died, had it not been for Electric Bitters.

This great remedy will ward off, as well as cure all Malaria Diseases, and for all Kidney, Liver and Stomach Disorders stands unequaled. Price 50c and $1 at B. E. Sedberry's.

Millinery and Fancy Goods.

THE BEST STOCK IN THE CITY.

New Goods Every Week.

We Can Please the Most Fastidious.

CORSETS, GLOVES, VEILS, HOSIERY,
HAMBURG, HOODS, ZEPHYR, PINS, NEEDLES,
LACE, RIBBON, SILKS, SATINS, VELVETS, TIPS, &c.

Call Early at 17 Hay Street.

MRS. DYE.

Fayetteville Marble Works.

I. W. DURHAM,

Lauder's Old Stand, - - Fayetteville, N. C.

FOREIGN AND NATIVE

MARBLE AND GRANITE | MARBLE AND GRANITE

Monuments, Headstones,

CEMETERY CURBING, BUILDING STONE, &C.

☞Designs and Estimates by mail free. Work delivered free of freight to your nearest depot.

nov 17 1y

Visitors to Fayetteville

—WILL FIND AT—

McNEILL & CO'S.

A VERY LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

Pianos, Organs,
Books, Pictures,
Fancy Goods

OF ALL KINDS.

Now is the time to select your Presents for Xmas, as you can get first choice from a large stock.

McNEILL & CO.

Sole agents for the "Domestic" and "Royal St. John" Sewing Machines.

Hotel LaFayette

—WILL BE OPEN—

MONDAY, the 7th Inst.,

FOR THE RECEPTION OF ITS PATRONS.

Terms Moderate,

And made known to applicants.

PHIL. WRIGHT,

nov. 3-tf PROPRIETOR.

R. M. NIMOCKS,

HAY STREET,

CALLS THE ATTENTION OF FARMERS, PLANTERS AND TURPENTINE MEN TO HIS LARGE AND WELL SELECTED STOCK OF

GROCERIES, PROVISIONS and DISTILLERS SUPPLIES

COTTON and NAVAL STORES

WILL BE PURCHASED OR TAKEN ON CONSIGNMENT.

Guanos of all kinds constantly on hand.

Bagging, Ties, Molasses Sugar, &c.

AT LOWEST PRICES.

Remember the Sign in Gilt,

NIMOCKS.

nov 3 tf

READ THIS!

A. E. RANKIN & CO.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

Are Acknowledged LEADERS in Their Line!

They buy in CAR LOAD Lots, from first hands, for Spot Cash, thereby getting the very lowest rates of freight and every possible discount.

They call the attention of country merchants who buy in less than car load lots to this fact. They can make it greatly to your advantage to buy of them. In seasonable goods they offer

A CAR LOAD RED RUST-PROOF OATS,

A CAR LOAD WESTERN MIXED OATS,

A CAR LOAD SHIP STUFF,

A CAR LOAD **Rock Lime,**

THREE CAR LOADS MICHIGAN FLOUR—

THE BEST FLOUR ever brought to Fayetteville for the Money they ask for it.

☞IT WILL PAY YOU TO TRY IT!☜

oct 20 tf

PATAPSCO 1796 SUPERLATIVE PATENT C. A. CAMBRILL MFG. CO. BALTIMORE

—THE—

PREMIER FLOUR OF AMERICA.

PATAPSCO FLOURING MILLS.

ESTABLISHED - - - 1774.

The value of FLOUR depends upon the ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS OF NUTRITION CONTAINED IN THE BREAD IT MAKES. Our **PATENT ROLLER FLOURS** are manufactured from the **CHOICEST WHEAT** obtainable. Baltimore stands pre-eminent in this country, as a market for choice wheat, which gives us a great advantage in the selection of the **BEST THAT IS GROWN.** The **SUPERIOR COMBINATION OF GLUTEN AND PHOSPHATES** thus afforded, enables us to place on the market, Flour **UNEQUALLED FOR ITS PURITY AND NUTRITIOUS PROPERTIES.**

This fact is recognized not only in this country, but in the EUROPE as well, where the **"PATAPSCO SUPERLATIVE"** COMMANDS DECIDEDLY MORE MONEY than any other American Flour. Ask your grocer for

Patapsco Superlative Patent, North Point Family, Orange Grove Extra,
Patapsco Family Patent, Chesapeake Extra, Baldwin Family,
Patapsco Extra, Bedford Family.

C. A. CAMBRILL MANUFACTURING CO., 214 Commerce Street, Baltimore, Md.

Represented by Mr. B. R. TAYLOR, Fayetteville, N. C.

aug 19 6m

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Published Every Thursday at 19 Green Street (Observer Building.)

THURSDAY.....NOVEMBER 24, 1887.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

(One year (in advance).....$2 00
Six months (in advance).....1 00

☞ No name entered without payment, and no paper sent after expiration of time paid for.

RATES OF ADVERTISING

Advertisements will be inserted for $1.00 per square (one inch) for the first and fifty cents for each subsequent publication.

Contracts for advertising for any space or time may be made at the office of the OBSERVER, or by correspondence.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

KATE W. BIDGOOD—Notice.
RACKET STORE—See First Page.
W. N. TILLINGHAST—Just in Time.
MRS. DYE—Millinery and Fancy Goods.
A. S. HUSKE & CO.—Choice Fresh Goods.
MRS. BANKS—Christmas and Holiday Goods.
CHAS. GLOVER, AUCTIONEER—Milch Cows at Auction.

TOWN AND COUNTY.

☞If you owe for your subscription to the OBSESVER, send the money for a receipt.

TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS.—We will furnish the FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER and *North Carolina Farmer* from this date for two dollars and twenty-five cents a year.

Thanksgiving dinner at the LaFayette to-day.

Christmas is coming, and so are Christmas goods, and they are beautiful to look at.

Quite a change of weather on Sunday night. Plenty of ice on Monday and Tuesday mornings.

The street force has done good word for the past one or two weeks in cleaning out ditches and improving the streets.

The Fair was a success. The officers, after paying off all expenses, premiums and old debt have yet a nice little balance to their credit to commence another year.

The Greensboro *Patriot* says:

We have just learned that another rich vein of bituminous coal has been discovered by experts on the Dan River within a mile of the C. F. & Y. V. R. R.

The young folks had a delightful German at Williams Hall on Wednesday night the 16th. It was given in honor of the visiting young ladies and was pronounced a *charming time.*

Mirabile dictu! We learn that during the whole of Fair week there was not a single arrest in this town. There must have been between 8,000 and 10,000 people here. Does it not speak well for the people of this section?

Col. Fleming Gardner, chief engineer of the Wilson Short Cut, was in town this week. Nothing definite is known as to the continuance of the road south, but the impression seems to be that the work will commence shortly.

The *News and Observer* of last week says: "The talk of a railroad from Raleigh to Fayetteville seems disposed to take a practical turn." We hope it may, for it would be to the advantage of both towns to be put in more direct communication.

The C. F. & Y. V. R. R. Company have just finished ten box cars and two cattle cars, and four cattle cars are now building. As soon as these are finished they will commence at once to build flats. They expect to ship quantities of horses and cattle over the road this winter and spring.

The communication of Col. W. J. Green, in regard to a railroad from Fayetteville to Salisbury, was one of the first thoughts of railroad men in this section, and we have no doubt in the near future that the scheme will be revived and carried out. It would, when we are connected with Wilmington, be the road for that city.

"To discontinue an advertisement," says John Wannamaker, one of the largest advertisers in the world, "is like taking down your sign. If you want to do business you must let the people know it. Standing advertisements, when changed frequently, are cheaper than reading notices. They look more substantial and businesslike, and inspire confidence. I would as soon think of doing business without clerks as without advertising."

Capt. J. M. Walker, the pleasent and accommodating conductor on the Wilson Short Cut, seems not only to be appreciated by the traveling public, but by the company he serves, as he is selected on every occasion to run the special trains. This is sure proof that they put every confidence in him, and know that he will use good judgment for the safety of passengers and the interest of the Company.

We learn from several farmers that they have great fear lest the sweet potatoes which were allowed to remain in the ground during the rainy spell may not keep. One of them, an experienced planter, told us that he noticed already indications of rot, and that he doubted if he would be able to save enough until spring for seed. It would be a serious calamity, for it is about the only eatable product many of them raise.

Court has been in session now nearly two weeks, and since Wednesday last it has been occupied with the civil docket. Several important land suits have been decided. Court adjourned last night for Thanksgiving Day, and Judge Connor left this morning to spend the day with his family. Court will open again to-morrow. The Judge has made a good impression—our people like him, as they do all of our judiciary. In this our State has much to be proud of. We agree with the Stanly *Observer* when it says:

HYMENEAL.—Married, on yesterday, the 23rd inst., at the home of the bride in Marlboro county, S. C., Miss Delilah Hamer and Dr. E. Floyd, of this city. The happy couple reached here yesterday on the 12:30 train, and were greeted by hosts of friends. We extend our heartiest congratulations, and welcome the fair bride to this hospitable city, which has received in her an added star in the galaxy of our beautiful and noble women.

NATURAL GAS IN HARNETT.—We did did not know until we saw the following in the Wilmington *Star*, that our neighboring county possessed such a thing as a boiling well. The article is clipped from the Richmond *Dispatch*, which says:

"Certainly there is natural gas there; and there may be oil there. Either or both may be there in paying or non-paying quantities. Ebullient wells, or rather boiling wells, constitute one of the features of the celebrated oil region on the Little Kanawha river, in Wirt county, near Parkersburg, in West Virginia."

It may be that our neighbor has a bonanza. We hope it may be so, and it would be well to have it looked into.

BRANSON'S N. C. ALMANAC.—We have been favored by the publisher with a copy of Branson's N. C. Almanac for 1888, which we know we will find a useful reference. It tells there will be five eclipses in this year—three of the sun and two of the moon. Those of the sun invisible in North America. Two total eclipses of the moon, visible here. The first occurs January 28th—beginning at 3:19 P. M. and ending at 9:4 at night. The second occurs July 22nd—commencing at 9:47 P. M. and ending at 3:26 A. M. Our country friends who rely upon the signs of the zodiac, will have to buy the almanac for information, for we cannot tell when the sign is in the feet, knees, &c.

THE METHODIST CHURCH.—The repairs and changes in the Methodist Church are now finished, and the Church presents a handsome appearance and a readiness for the Conference which will meet there next week. The organ has been moved to the gallery, has received a thorough overhauling, and is now in delightful tone. The galleries have been cut short and do not now extend to the end of the building. This gives the Church a much more finished look. The windows have all been changed and are of the Gothic style and beautifully painted, representing stained glass. The seats and posts have been painted a cherry red, while the ceiling and parts around the gallery are oil varnished. The interior has now the appearance of a new church; everything has been done and no expenses spared to completely renovate it, and the taste displayed by the committee is deserving of credit.

PLEASANT AND FITLY SPOKEN.—Our friend Blount possesses the rare gift of saying things decently and in order; and never has he filled the measure more appropriately than when he tells of the introduction of Senator Vance by Col. W. J. Green to the people at our Fair. Listen to his words. Could a Raphael paint a picture, or a Dickens describe a scene more pointedly than when he speaks of the introduction?

He was very felicitously and most aptly and gracefully introduced by that elegant representative of knightliest spirits, Col. Wharton J. Green, who would be recognized as a crowned prince amid the finest grouping of courtly gentlemen, and whose pleasing and affable and delightful manners make any one feel free and easy and perfectly at home. Consequently our noble Senator felt on good terms with everybody, and his thoughts rippled along in the brightest currents of animation, and bore upon their radiant bosom many a gem of rarest gleam and richest excellence.

THE FAYETTEVILLE FOUNDRY.—There are numbers of people in town who are hardly aware that there is in the suburbs an iron foundry—doing, too, a considerable business. It is owned and worked by Mr. Ward, who moved here about a year ago. He has attended so continuously to his own business that, except with business men with whom he deals, he has made few acquaintances. To find out something about this establishment, we strolled through it last week and made enquiry of the proprietor as to his success. His business is not large; he employs about eight or ten hands, and confines his work principally to making castings and plows, and foundry work for the railroad and other parties. He showed us his plows, which are made by his own pattern and patent, and he has many certificates recommending them. He makes the turn-cotton and combination plow, and has also samples of hand irons. He says he has all he can do, and it verified what we have believed for a long time, that an establishment of this kind, with sufficient capital, could find abundant work. Mr. Ward now get his pig iron from Chattanooga; but we hope, now that the C. F. & Y. V. is passing through an iron region, that he may before long be supplied with iron from our own State.

HOTEL LAFAYETTE.—It is a pleasure to hear others speak well of us, but especially pleasant when it comes from one we know who always appreciates the beautiful and good. Such a one is the editor of the Wilson *Mirror*, who had the pleasure of attending our County Fair. Read what he says of Hotel LaFayette:

This elegantly furnished and comfortably arranged and admirably kept hotel is a magnificent ornament to Fayetteville, a towering monument to the liberality and public spirit of its owners, and an honor to North Carolina. It is unquestionably the handsomest and most imposing and attractive looking hotel in the State, while the interior arrangements are in perfect keeping with its stately appearance. It is one of the very best kept hotels that we have ever seen. Mr. Wright, the very affable and courteous proprietor, is the right man in the right place and knows how to run a hotel, and he also knows how to fold his guests up in the beautfully fitting robes of comfort and enjoyment, and make them sleep away the cares and troubles of the outside world of business in the lulling and transporting dreams of splendid ease and sweetest satisfaction. There securely nestled, life loses all its care, for rest and peace doth hold communion there. This blessed haven all travellers love to reach, for storms they all do know never strike its cozy beach. Its cheering light they see far out upon the main, and long once more to come and feel its glow again. For once with genial Prior, and the clever, handsome Wright, they know that troubles end and pass away from sight. Selah.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR CONFERENCE.—The committee of arrangements to provide for delegates to the Conference which meets in this town on Wednesday night the 30th, have been busy providing for their reception and accommodation for the past week, and we understand that notwithstanding the large delegation expected, (fully 300) accommodations have been secured for all.

WATER WORKS.—The committee on water works appointed by the town to investigate the matter in regard to supplying the town with an adequate supply of water, met on Monday. Messrs. F. R. Rose, J. D. McNeill, A. H. Slocomb and N. W. Ray comprise the committee, and after a thorough disscussion of the proposition of Mr. F. C. De Richards, unanimously agreed that they report to the Board of Commissioners their decision as favorable to accepting the proposition. As we gave in full last week the proposition of Mr. De Richards, it is unnecessary to repeat it.

THE SINGULAR APPEARAECE OF THE SUN.—Many of our exchanges, the Charlotte *Chronicle* and Asheville *Citizen* among them, have something to say about the peculiar appearance of the sun on Thursday last. The same singular appearance was noticed here, but attributed to fires in the woods and not much thought of it. But as it was general, it must have been caused by the condition of the atmosphere. We were first attracted to it by its shining on the floor, giving it a red, bloody appearance. The moon on Sunday night presented the same appearance. Is it caused by the peculiar state of the atmosphere—or what?

AN EAGLE CAPTURED.—Mr. W. M. Gaddie of Little River township, brought to town last week a full grown American gray eagle, measuring from tip to tip fully 8 feet. Mr. Gaddie observing his sheep running as if frightened, went to see what was the matter, and the eagle flew away, leaving a full grown sheep bleeding and nearly dead. He set a trap, proceeded on his way fox hunting, came back, found the eagle in the trap caught by its feet. By means of a bag he secured the eagle and brought it to town. It is a noble looking bird, and not much injured. Mr. Gaddie says that this eagle has played havoc amoung the lambs in his country.

ERRORS IN PREMIUM LIST.—In our list of premiums last week a few errors occurred, which we now correct. They were not all typographical.

Best sample "beans" should be "pears," premium $1.00, to J. S. Breece.

Best sample scuppernong wine, $1.00 to G. W. Lawrence.

Best sample blackberry (not scuppernong) wine, Mrs. Jas. McGilvary.

Geo. Brandt's premium, 10 yards of fine Hamburg embroidery for the best patchwork quilt by a young lady not over 16 years, to Miss Virginia McDougald (not McDonald.)

For the third largest and most meritorious exhibit in pantry and dairy supplies, premium, $2.00, to Mrs. (not Mr.) Ed. C. Smith—19 entries.

SPOKE AND HANDLE FACTORY.—The Charlotte *Chronicle* says the best paying establishment in that city is the spoke and handle factory; that it is over-run with orders, and employs thirty-two men. Now that the C. F. & Y. V. puts us in connection with the fine timbers of Moore, Chatham and Randolph, would not such an industry pay right here? Of course, no one need expect to sell all the output here, but our railroad facilities are such that one could ship from here at lower rates than from Charlotte or other places. While in Greensboro a year ago, we made inquiry concerning their shipments, and were surprised to learn that their orders were from Europe, Australia and other places. We have always believed that such a manufactory would pay here, and still think so, and would be glad to hear of some of our enterprising men looking into the matter.

OUR PASSENGER DEPOT.—We have before called the attention of the officials of the C. F. & Y. F. to the danger that passengers were subjected to by the posts at the depot, and for their good, as well as the safety of passengers or others, we beg that they be taken down. We agree with our Bennettsville contemporary, the *Chronicle*, in believing that we ought to have a better depot. In speaking of the accident that happened there Fair week, he says:

We beg here to call the attention of the R. R. authorities to the great need of a passenger depot at Fayetteville. The structure which is now there it seems was built as a model of inconvenience to the traveling public. We have seen the concern ourself and can testify to its being of the character named, and we sincerely hope that the company will speedily take steps to have this "man trap" removed and a nice and convenient depot put in its place.

SILER CITY FAIR.—We thank Mr. E. R. McLean, Secretary, for a complimentary ticket to the Siler City Fair, to be held on December 2nd, in that thriving little town. At each time we have passed by this little town we have been struck with its rapid growth and felt that there must be men of pluck and spirit among them. We saw it about two years ago. There was nothing there to indicate that it would be anything more than a station, but every time we passed there was a new house or new store being built, until now it is quite a place, with one hundred or more dwellings, churches, hotels and a fine school-house. We know nothing particularly of the country, but it must be a fertile one, or else there could not be so much thrift right here in the woods.

We have also been favored with a list of the regular premiums offered. Besides this, there is quite a number of special premiums offered by the merchants. They have also invited Hon. A. M. Waddell to address them, and we hope he will lend his aid to this, their first endeavor.

OUR COTTON MARKET.—We have desired for some time to get an opportunity of verifying our statement that Fayetteville was as good a cotton market as there was in the State; and on Friday last we saw a wagon with three bales of cotton, which we sampled, and the bales were classified as middling, low middling and good ordinary. Nine and a half cents was the price of the day, and the seller obtained that price for all. So according to the rating, the low middling brought 7-16 and the good ordinary fully one cent more than it would have brought elsewhere. It will thus be seen that the seller obtained on one nearly 2.25 more than the market price, and on the other about 4.50. Thus it is seen that with our present system it is to the seller's advantage to come to this market; but few understand this, and consequently the towns that adopt a strict classification apparently give more than we do. As the present plan does not induce the seller to bring his cotton here, and as our quotations are used against us, we think the merchants in justice to themselves and to the town, should adopt the Wilmington classification.

THE DAIRY BUSINESS.—The OBSERVER, ever since it has been under its present management, has advocated the dairy business, and it is glad to know that Mr. W. Weldon Huske, with commendable enterprise, has determined to go into it. He has purchased lately a considerable quantity of cattle. Among these are some fine imported stock. At the recent sale of Mr. B. P. Williamson in Raleigh, he was fortunate in getting American Mist, a fine imported Jersey cow, which has already proved of pecuniary benefit to Mr. Williamson. Besides this he bought a grade Jersey, a 5 gallon cow only 3 years old, and two Holstein heifers and a Holstein bull calf. Mr. Huske has besides, a number of fine native stock, and he intends in a short time to commence supplying the public with milk. He will also add much to the improvement of the breed of cattle in this section. This industry is a new venture in this section, but we believe that although it at first may be an up hill work, that it will eventually be not only a remunerative business, but one indispensible to the wants of the public.

The *News and Observer*, speaking of the cow purchased by Mr. Huske says:

To show the wisdom and safety of buying and keeping fine cattle when it is determined by any one to keep cattle at all, an instance is given in which a gentleman in this city bought a fine cow some years since, for which he paid $313, sold her last week for $160, and made money. Capt. B. P. Williamson imported a cow at a cost of $313. He kept her four years, during which time he sold three of her calves; one for $150, one for $142, and one 30 days old for $15, then he had one left for which he has been offered $50. This makes a total of $347. He then sold the cow for $160, making the total receipts from the cow $507—a profit of $194 after selling the cow for $153 less than she cost. Besides this the cow continually yielded a large amount of milk and butter, which, if sold, would have paid for the keeping of the cow three times over. It's easy to get rich when you know how.

Personals.

Swift Galloway, Esq., was in town this week.

Mr. Raymond Prior, of New Jersey, son of Maj. John L. Prior, is visiting his relatives here.

We regret to hear that Sheriff Neill McQueen has been too unwell to be present at Court this week.

Mr. F. Cooper, editor of the Clinton *Caucasian*, and Mr. F. R. Jones, of Dunn, are attending court here this week.

Judge J. C. MacRae, having finished his circuit, is at home with his family. The Judge will ride the 12th district next spring.

Miss Minnie Bryan, of Newberne, who has been visiting her sister, Mrs. J. B. Broadfoot, has returned home. She will be greatly missed.

Maj. W. A. Guthrie, of Durham; Col. J. W. Hinsdale, of Raleigh; Mr. D. H. McLean, of Harnett, and Mr. I. A. Murchison, of Siler City, are attending Cumberland Superior Court.

We were glad to see Mr. W. C. Troy on our streets last week with his bright little boy Robbie. Mr. Troy has many friends here, and he is deserving of them, for he has worked hard for his party and friends.

At present North Carolina has a fine set of Superior Court Judges. Certain it is, they have never been surpassed in legal acumen and in moral fitness. Contrast it with the days of 'greasy' Sam Watts, with the quaint old 'thar now' Judge Cloud, and with the well meaning though wofully incompetent 'penny and the cost' G. V. Logan. Mercies, whan an improvement since then! Since the clouds have receded, how bright the sunshine. Let's see. Gilmer, Shipp, MacRae, Connor, Boykin, Montgomery, Phillips, Clark. What an array of legal talent! and how even the scales of justice seem to hang.

Republicans Figuring on the Chances of Next Year.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—The Republican politican arithmeticians are just now deriving a fund of consolation from certain mathematical combinations pointing to success next year. They operate on the elementary proposition of there being 182 Northern Republican and 152 Southern Democratic voters to start with. By carrying New York's 36 votes they will win. New Jersey's 9 and Indiana's 15 will see them through. Or Indiana, with Connecticut's 6 will be two more than a sufficieney. So that New York is not indispensable to Republican success.

On the other hand with their solid Southern vote the Democrats still lack 49 of a majority. New York and Indiana would give them but two more electoral votes than necessary to elect. Without New York and with the votes of New Jersey, Indiana and Connecticut, they would be 19 short of a majority of the Electoral College.

The friends of Mr. Blaine, who have matters figured down to a nicety, claim that he can carry the 12 votes of Virginia and 11 votes of North Carolina, either one of which would more than counterbalance the loss of Indiana and Connecticut. With Virginia and North Carolina on their side they could elect without New York, New Jersey, Indiana or Connecticut. There is no doubt, as things now look, that Virginia and North Carolina will be as much the battle-field as New York, New Jersey, Indiana and Connecticut.

Down East, they are talking of Judge Shepherd and Judge MacRae for the two places on the Supreme Court bench, provided by Constitutional amendment.—*Winston Sentinel.*

And they could not be talking of two better men.

GENERAL FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1887.

N. C. BACON—		FODDER,	60@75
Hog Round,	13	HIDES—	
Sides,	13	Flint—good,	11
Hams,	16	Flint—damaged,	5@8
WEST. BULK MEATS—		Dry Salt,	9@10
Sides,	8@8½	Green,	4½
Shoulders,	7@7½	IRON—	
WESTERN BACON—		American,	3
Sides,	8@9½	Swedes,	5@6
Hams,	15@16	LARD—	
Shoulders,	8@8½	N. Carolina,	10
BAGGING,	9	Western,	8½@9
BEEF—		LEATHER—	
On foot,	3½	Upper, country,	35@40
Dressed,	5@6	Sole, Hemlock,	25@27
BEESWAX,	18@20	Harness, c'ntry,	25@30
BUTTER—		MOLASSES,	25@50
North Carolina,	20@25	NAILS—	
Northern,	30@35	(10d basis),	2.50
COFFEE—		PORK—	
Java,	30@35	Fresh,	7@8
Rio,	20@25	Mess,	(None.)
COTTON YARN,	85@95	POTATOES—	
COTTON TIES,	1.40	Sweet,	40@50
CHICKENS,	15@25	Irish—old, bus.	1.25
EGGS,	15	SALT,	90@1.00
FLOUR—		SUGARS—	
N. C. Family,	(None.)	Coffee,	6½@7
West. Fam.,	5.00@6.50	Granulated,	7½@8
CORN MEAL—	70@75	SWEETINGS,	6½
GRAIN—		SHUCKS,	50
Corn,	60@65	TALLOW,	5
Oats,	50	WOOL,	18
Rye,	85	SPIRITS—	
Peas,	65@75	Corn Whisky,	1.75@2.00
HAY—		Rye Whisky,	1.75@3.00
N. Carolina,	40@60	Apple Brandy,	1.75@3.00
Northern,	1 00	Peach Brandy,	1.75@3.00

Fayetteville Cotton and Naval Stores Market

Corrected by A. E. Rankin & Co.

COTTON—The market opened on Monday of this week at 9¼ cents firm, remaining on Tuesday and yesterday at the same price.

NAVAL STORES.—Spirits was firm yesterday at 31½ cents.

Rosin was steady, prices ranging from 65 and 90 cents for common.

Crude Turpentine—Hard $1.00, Yellow Dip $1.50, Virgin $1.75.

Wilmington Market.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Nov. 22, 3:25 P. M.

COTTON.—Cotton firm at 9.69 cents.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The market steady at 33¼ cents per gallon.

ROSIN.—The market quoted firm at 80 cents per bbl. for strained and 85 cents for Good Strained.

NATURE'S REMEDY
FOR
SELTZER
Disordered Stomach,
Impairied Digestion,
Constipated Habit.

A remedy which quickly charms
The infant in the mother's arms,
While drooping age will strive to drain
Each drop the goblet does contain.
This EFFEVESCING SELTZER fine
A blessing proves to me and mine.
nov 17 2t

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box.

For Sale by B. E. Sedberry, Fayetteville, N. C.

DON'T

let that cold of yours run on. You think it is a light thing. But it may run into catarrh. Or into pneumonia. Or consumption.

Catarrh is disgusting. Pneumonia is dangerous. Consumption is death itself.

The breathing apparatus must be kept healthy and clear of all obstructions and offensive matter. Otherwise there is trouble ahead.

All the diseases of these parts, head, nose, throat, bronchial tubes and lungs, can be delightfully and entirely cured by the use of Boschee's German Syrup. If you don't know this already, thousands and thousands of people can tell you. They have been cured by it, and "know how it is themselves." Bottle only 75 cents. Ask any druggist.

Don't Experiment.

You cannot afford to waste time in experimenting when your lungs are in danger. Consumption always seems, at first, only a cold. Do not permit any dealer to impose upon you with some cheap imitation of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consuption, Coughs and Colds, but be sure you get the genuine. Because he can make more profit he has something just as good, or just the same. Don't be deceived, but insist upon getting Dr. King's New Discovery, which is guaranteed to give relief in in all Throat Lung and Chest affections. Trial bottles free at B. E. Sedberry's Drug Store.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

'Through Circulars

of a month ago we promised to aid the Housekeepers of Fayetteville in feeding the prominent visitors and others who come to the city during the winter.

NOW,

CALL AND SEE HOW WE KEEP OUR PROMISES.

Goods OF THE Finest Quality

IN STOCK, AND ARRIVING DAILY.

Call at Once, and See How Many Nice Goods We Have.

Malaga Grapes, Apples, Oranges,
Bananas, Lemons, Nuts, Figs,
Raisins, Currants, Citron,
Evaporated Apples,
Evaporated Apricots, (extra fine,)
Prunes, Dates, &c.

A FINE LOT OF CANDIES:

Chocolates, | Crystalized Fruits, &c.

We have goods that we know to be of the very best quality, and we guarantee that no better can be found in North Carolina, and we further guarantee satisfaction.

WHITE LILLY FLOUR.

White Ox Cherries (canned),
Cherokee Corn (canned),
Cherokee Succotash (canned),
Ox Tongue (canned),

R. & R. PLUM PUDDING, } An elegant
PLUM PUDDING, } Dessert.

Shrewsbury Catsup,

Dehesa "Royal Arms" } Finest quality
Raisins, } to be had.

"Murray Hill" } Has caused more favorable comment
Roasted Java } in 10 days than any brand we ever
Coffee } knew. Try a pound.

Mince Meat—fine as we have ever seen.

Peaches for } Prepared to eat with Cream
Cream, } —very fine.

Many other goods we have that should go into this list, but we haven't room. Call and see.

We have changed the F. I. L. I. Cigars, and now have

The Greatest 5c. Cigar on Earth,

—Branded—

"F. I. L. I. 1793."

Call and try one, and see if the claim is not a just one. We extend a cordial invitation to come and see us.

A. S. HUSKE & CO.

NOTICE.

LOST OR MISLAID.

A certificate for Fifty Shares of the capital stock in the Fayetteville National Bank, No. 391, dated August the 11th, 1886. This is to give notice that I will apply to the officers of said Bank, at the end of 30 days from this date, for a dupliente certificate in bar of the certificate lost.

KATE W. BIDGOOD.
Fayetteville, Nov. 21, 1887. 4t

Just in Time.

A nice assortment of Fine and Plain

GLASSWARE:

Goblets, Wines, Tumblers, Bowls, Sets, &c., now opening.
nov 24 2t W. N. TILLINGHAST.

MRS. BANKS

has just returned from the Northern markets, where she has bought a complete stock of

TOYS,

Fancy Goods and Novelties

FOR CHRISTMAS.

The Celebrated "BANKS" Stick and Fancy Candies

Always on hand. | Always on hand.

BAKERY IN FULL BLAST.

Bread, Cakes and Pies | Fresh every day.
Bread, Cakes and Pies | Fresh every day.
Bread, Cakes and Pies | Fresh every day.
nov 24 t jan 1

SOUTHERN

School of Telegraphy,

AT LIBERTY, N. C.

The undersigned has opened a school at the above place for the purpose of teaching Telegraphy. I have devoted several years to the business, and have practical experience in Railroad and Commercial Telegraphy.

This is the only school in the South that devotes itself exclusively to the practical training of young men and women in this business, which is now one of the most important in the business world. To those who may avail themselves of this opportunity, if they complete the course, I shall see to it that situations are given them as fast as possible.

Our hall is complete, and is supplied with all necessary instruments. The board is cheap, and my prices are low—only $35 for full course. Clubs at reduced rates.

For further information apply to
H. C. GLOSSON,
nov 17 2m pd Liberty, N. C.

BROWN & RODDICK.

Closing Out at COST!

OUR FAYETTEVILLE BRANCH.

Owing to the increase of business in our Wilmington store for the past year, we find it impossible to give our branch in Fayetteville the personal superintendence really necessary, our undivided, individual attention being really necessary in Wilmington. After due consideration we have made up our minds to mark the whole stock down to COST and close it out. THIS IS NO ADVERTISING RUSE;

We Will Do Just as We Say.

We are sorry to add that we are induced more particularly to this step, at this time, owing to the delicate health of our Superintendent, Mr. Jas. Corbett, who feels it really necessary for him to make a change.

A WORD TO WHOLESALE BUYERS.

We will close out the WHOLE SOTCK, or any part in lots, at prices that cannot fail to attract attention. Easy Terms will be given those who can give satisfactorily endorsed paper.

TO RETAIL PATRONS

We have gone carefully over each article in the store and marked the reduced price in plain RED figures, which will show for themselves that we are in THOROUGH earnest.

SALE TO COMMENCE

Thursday, Nov. 3, 1887.

Now is Your Time to Secure BARGAINS.

☞It will pay to buy now and lay them aside until you require them.

PLAID SILKS,

34 cents per yard; worth 60 cents.

Fine Black Gros Grain Silks,

90 cts.; good value for $1.25.

All Dress Goods

Reduced Away Down

3½c. 4c. Calicoes 5c. 5½c.

Ladies' Light-weight Wraps, $2.50.

Beautifully trimmed with Silk, Gimp and Spanish Lace; worth $10.00.

LADIES' AND MISSES' CLOAKS, JACKETS AND NEWMARKETS

Cheaper than you have ever seen them.

CASSIMERES and SCOTCH TWEEDS,

For men and Boys, at much less prices than formerly.

The above are only a few of the Great Bargains we are offering this time. Our space will admit of no more at present.

BROWN & RODDICK,
nov 10 tf Fayetteville, N. C.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Milk Cows at Auction.

On Saturday, 26th of November, I will offer for sale at the Market House, at 12 o'clock,

THREE GOOD MILK COWS.

nov 24 1t pd CHAS. GLOVER, Auctioneer.

P.R.R.

MESSRS. PEMBERTON & PRIOR:

Sirs:—I am pleased to say that PRIOR'S RHEUMATIC REMEDY has proven a most beneficial one with me. Having been subject to attacks of Rheumatism for several years, I have tried several remedies, but none did me the good that this remedy has. I feel safe in recommending it to all sufferers from this painful trouble.

Respectfully,
SAMUEL WIDDIFIELD.
Fayetteville, N. C., July 7, 1887.

☞Order of
PEMBERTON & PRIOR, Druggists,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

P.R.R.

NOW IS THE TIME

—TO—

PAPER YOUR HOUSES.

The makers of Wall-papers (heretofore in combination) have fallen out among themselves, and, competing with each other, have reduced prices very much.

I have a fine line of samples of the latest styles, which I will sell very low. Also a large stock in store and to arrive, which will be sold at the reduced prices.

W. N. TILLINGHAST.
nov 17 2t

WANTED!

50,000 Bushels Wheat,

For which we will pay CASH or give Flour in exchange.

E. G. Styron & Co.,
Proprietors Carolina Roller Mills.
nov 3 tf

"OLD CAVENDISH."

The Best

TOBACCO

on the market without regard to price, at

A. MOORE'S

Let Us Talk Together.

WE WANT TO PROVE TO YOU THAT IT IS OUR HONEST INTENTION TO SELL YOU GOODS WITHOUT ANY OLD-TIME WAR PROFITS.

PRICES TELL THE PEOPLE

—AND—

THE PEOPLE TELL THE PRICES

Plain Talk.

THERE NEVER HAS BEEN A TIME when your money had such a purchasing power as now. Never before could so large a variety of useful, desirable articles be had for your "small coins." In thinking the matter over, there is but one parallel to our amazement that goods can be made so cheap, and that is that some persons will persist in adding last generation's profit to the present day low goods.

We propose to sell all goods on as low a margin of profit as the more common articles on which you are "posted." In the long run it will pay us. Our profits in every instance shall be raised on the cost of doing business. Every reasonable man and woman knows that this means a fair advantage to them. No two hundred per cent. shall be ticketed away on any of the minor values, just because you may be ignorant concerning them. Come and give us an opportunity to prove our intention to treat you fairly by examining our fresh and new stock of

DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, HATS, &c.,
HEAVY AND FANCY GROCERIES,
HARDWARE, WOOD and WILLOW WARE.

FLOUR A SPECIALTY.

A. V. MAULTSBY,
oct 20 6m 69 Person Street.

Fayetteville FURNITURE House.

PREPARE FOR THE METHODIST CONFERENCE.

GET READY FOR CHRISTMAS.

DO NOT WAIT TOO LONG. | DO NOT WAIT TOO LONG.

In order that your wishes may be satisfied and your houses put in perfect order, we have bought and are now daily receiving the largest lot of

FURNITURE

Ever Brought to Fayetteville.

We invite an inspection of our beautiful setts of Walnut, Cherry, Poplar, Bedroom and Parlor Furniture. Elegant Chairs, Lounges, Sofas, Spring Beds. In fact, every article that is kept in a complete furniture store. A full line of *SASH, DOORS, BLINDS AND UNDERTAKERS' STOCK.*

S. SHEETZ & SON, 8 and 10 Green St.

AGRICULTUARL.

Poultry Is King.

[Poultry World.]

Years ago we used to hear the Southern boast, "cotton is king" very frequently; latterly we have heard from the West that "wheat is king," "corn is king," "silver is king," and other variations of the same old tune. We do not wonder that kingship has been attributed in turn to cotton, wheat, corn and silver, when we recall the immense value of each of these products, the number of men engaged in their production the great capital invested. There is something royal about the appearance of eight or nine figures, and many a man has regretted that his bank account was obliged to be limited by a shorter row of numerals. Let us look at some of the figures taken from the statistics of 1882. Wheat, $488,000,000; hay, $436,000,000; cotton, $410,000,000; dairy products, $254,000,000. Such numbers make the mind dizzy to simply contemplate them. We do not fully realize their meaning. Suppose a man could count one each second, or sixty a minute, and he should count for hours each day; how many years do you think it would take, reckoning three hundred working days for a year, to count the number of dollars which the wheat crop represents in value? It would take forty-five years, fifty-five days, five hours, thirty-three minutes and twenty seconds. A long, laborious life would be required in counting this sum.

But great as is this number, that which represents the value of poultry products is still greater. In the year 1882 they amounted to the enormous sum of $560,000,000. Our counter would have to work, to work up this sum, fifty-one years, two hundred and fifty-five days, five hours, thirty-three minutes and twenty seconds, working ten hours a day and three hundred days a year. It will be noticed that the value of the poultry products for that year exceeds the value of the wheat crop by $72,000,000, of the hay crop by $124,000,000, of the cotton crop by $150,000,000, and of the dairy products by $306,000,000, or more than double their value. Great is king wheat, great is king cotton; but greater still is king poultry.

Edward Atkinson, than whom there is no better authority, says that the yearly value of the egg product greatly exeels the annual output of our silver mines, and it has been mockingly suggested that eggs should be substituted for silver as a better standard of value than the 83-cent dollar which our government is unrighteously forcing upon the Amerioan people.

We have no means at hand of determining the number of persons engaged in keeping poultry, but the general diffusion of the business in every town and hamlet of the land makes it certain that no other occupation has one-half the number of persons employed in its prosecution. If then we regard the numbers employed in rearing poultry, we must again proclaim the astounding fact that poultry is king.

Let us honestly acknowledge the rightful sovereign of the land and render a loyal obedience to him by making our poultry not only superior in numbers, but in excellenee, by improving and perfecting the various breeds of fowls we now have, and having our king of royal blood banish the usurping mongrel and place the thoroughbred upon the throne. Royalty demands royal blood, that the king may command the respect as well as the obedience of his subjects. Poultry is king, and only thoroughbred poultry is worthy of so vast an empire and so royal a throne.

Sell When Ready.

At this time of year it ought to be understood that it does not pay to keep stock of any kind after they have stopped growing. By the time they have made their growth they are ready for market, and every day's feeding after they are ready for market is an additional expense without corresponding benefit.

One of the advantages in keeping stock in good condition is, they will not stop growing till they have matured, and when this is done, by pushing them a little, they are ready to market. Whenever we are feeding stock and they fail to gain either in growth or flesh, we are feeding at a loss, not only losing the feed but the growth, items that we cannot afford to overlook, and especially during the fall and winter. Feeding matured stock especially should be avoided, excepting, of course, what we are keeping for a special purpose.

What we are feeding and fattening for market should be fed so that a good steady gain can be secured from the start, and at the last be fed sufficiently to fatten by the time they have matured. This is the most profitable feeding. If at any time before they have matured they stop growing, we are losing feed that otherwise could be used profitably. It requires considerably more feed to secure a gain with stock about fat than before, and this, of course, is adding to the cost without a corresponding profit.

So far as possible we must reduce the cost. This is an important item. If prices are not what they should be we are at least reasonably sure of not losing very heavily, while with good prices our profits are increased. And keeping the stock gaining and having them ready for market when they have fully matured are items that can be considered as reducing the cost and adding to our profits. This should be kept in mind, especially during the fall and winter, when it requires good management to secure a profitable gain with growing stock, and it is still more necessary with stock that may be nearly or quite matured.

Judge Walter T. Colquitt.

[Hamilton Journal.]

Judge Colquitt was a young man of wonderful versatile talent. He was a superior and profound lawyer, a popular and unsurpassed stump orator and a very eloquent and instructive preacher. On one occasion an English nobleman was traveling through this country, and made some stay in Columbus. Superior Court was in session, and the Englishman was curious to see how our courts were conducted, so he went to the house. A murder trial was in progress, and Judge Colquitt was, as usual, in the defence. He made the concluding speech, and for two hours he thrilled the Court, jurors and spectators with his burning eloquence. The Englishman was charmed, and had many questions to ask about the eloquent orator, and sought his acquaintance.

On the next day the Englishman learned that there was to be a political meeting that night at Temperance Hall. Being curious to know something of the political methods in America he decided to attend. The meeting was organized by a chairman and secretary, and Judge Colquitt was called for a speech. He ascended the platform with a grace peculiar to himself and entertained the large audience both by argument and anecdote, and all were much interested and often convulsed with laughter. Politics was the Judge's great forte, and gave him hig fame in the United States Senate.

On the succeeding Sabbath the Englishman attended services at the Methodist Church, and as the regular pastor was absent at conference, Judge Colquitt filled the pulpit. His text was: "What is truth?" And language fails to convey any adequate idea of that sermon. The Englishman was profoundly astonished, and exclaimed to a friend: "Are the Americans all lawyers, all politicians and all preachers? If that man was in England, we would make him Lord Chancelor."

ADVERTISEMENTS.

F.F.F.F.F.F.F.

REMEMBER, YOU WILL

Find First-class, Fine, Fresh, Flavored, Fancy **Family Groceies,**

PROVISIONS, FRUITS, NUTS and CANDIES, at

R.T.SCANLIN'S,

Agent, No. 47 Person Street.

feb 3 tf

A. GARRASON.

FRUITS:

Foreign, Domestic and Canned.

CANDY:

ROYSTER'S

(Fresh and Best.)

GROCERIES:

FROM

Beef Tongue to Side Meat,

FROM

GRANULATED MEAL to GAMBRILL'S FLOUR,

FROM

Macaroni and Cheese

TO

MUSTARD and PICKLES,

TOBACCO, CIGARS and SNUFF.

Call early and often.

apl 7 tf

LIVERY FEED AND SALE STABLES,

Rear LaFayette Hotel,

W. D. GASTER, Agt., Proprietor.

Best arrangements for Drovers. Good dry sheds and best water facilities. Special attention given to boarding Horses. Fine Double and Single Turn-outs. Good Saddle Horses for gentlemen and ladies.

☞Baggage transferred to any part of the city. nov 17 tf

FARMERS,

COUNTRY MERCHANTS

AND OTHERS

Will find | Will find | Will find

W. J. BOONE & CO'S.

THE CHEAPEST PLACE TO BUY

Groceries, Farm Stock, Land, &c., &c., &c.

☞Our "Sea Foam" Flour (the best) and "Strawberry Twist" Chewing Tobacco always on hand.

FAYETTEVILLE

Sewing Machine and Music House.

ORGANS $30, $40, $45, $55, $65 to $100.
NEW MACHINES $25, $30 and $40.
OLD MACHINES $8 to $10.

Stuybright Polish, for Furniture.

MACHINES AND ORGANS REPAIRED.

june 23 1y J. H. FARRAR, Agt.

REMOVED.

We have removed our Barber Shop to the Hotel LaFayette, where we will be pleased to wait on our old and new customers.

We have refitted and put in new furniture, which makes ours as comfortable and handsome as any establishment of its kind in the State.

HENDERSON & STEPHENS.

nov 10 1m

Notice of Dissolution.

Notice is hereby given that the partnership lately subsisting between R. C. Morris and J. E. Carney, under the firm name of Morris, Carney & Co., was, on Nov. 5, 1887, dissolved by mutual consent.

All debts owing to the said partnership are to be received by J. E. Carney, and all demands on the said partnership are to be presented to him for payment. R. C. MORRIS,
J. E. CAREY.

J. E. CARNEY & CO. will continue the "Racket" business at the old stand, and I bespeak for them the same liberal patronage that a generous public have heretofore given Morris, Carney & Co. With thanks for the generosity of the public while I was in this business, I am respectfully,

nov 10 tf R. C. MORRIS.

H, McD. ROBINSON

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

☞Collections a specialty. Prompt attention given to all business.

may 26 1y

E. A. POE,

Manufacturer of BRICK,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

☞Remember, I make the best Brick made in the State. apl 21 tf

Administrator's Notice.

Having qualified as Administrator upon the estate of John W. McLaurin, deceased, I hereby give notice to all persons having claims against said decedent to present them to me on or before Nov. 17th, 1888, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

JOHN A. McLAURIN,
nov 17 6t Adm'r of John W. McLaurin.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

SYNOD

With its delightsome pleasures, lasting and charming associations and fond friends, is gone. Next

THE FAIR.

Fairer and fairest thing to do is to make PROVISION for next week. Take time and

Headquarters

by the forelock, and send in your orders.

GEO. A. THOMSON

will take great pleasure in meeting your every want.

STOCK

fully up and replete with every

Toothsome Good Goodies.

Headquarters

GEO. A. THOMSON.

ARRIVALS TO-DAY:

Atmore's Mince Meat,
Atmore's Plum Pudding,
Smoked Beef Tongues,
Fine Northern Beets,
Dried Garden Peas,
Hominy or Navy Beans,
French Prunes,
Dried Apples, "Mt. Airy."
Pig's Feet,
Bloater Mess No. 1 Mackerel,
Richmond Sausage,
London Layer Raisins,
Valencha Layer Raisins,
Lamb Tongues,
New Buckwheat,
Dried Butter Beans.

Good friends having cleaned out

Headquarters,

telegram replenished, and we are ready for the next, and always ready for any emergeney.

ELEGANT ADDITIONS IN

GLASS and CROCKERY

DEPARTMENT:

Handsome Dinner Sets,
Lovely Tea Sets,
Imperial Toilet and Chamber Sets.

New Departure.

Having taken the agency for one of the largest and most reliable

WALL-PAPER

factories, I can fill orders at greatly reduced prices. Call and see

HEADQUARTERS,

GEO. A. THOMSON.

A Rare Chance.

My residence on Haymount

FOR SALE.

Open for inspection from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

The most Desirable Complete and Convenient residence in our City.

Terms easy:—One-fourth cash, balance one, two and three years at 6 per cent,

POSSESSION GIVEN AT ONCE.

G. A. Thomson.

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. *Sold only in cans.* ROYAL BAKING POWDER Co., 106 Wall street, New York.

For sale by A. S. HUSKE & CO.
feb 24, mar 3 1y

TAKE

Tutt's Pills

The first dose often astonishes the invalid, giving elasticity of mind and

Bouyancy of Body

to which he was before a stranger. They give appetite,

GOOD DIGESTION,

regular bowels and solid flesh. Nicely sugar coated. Price, 25cts. per box.

Sold Everywhere.

mar 24 1y

MOTHER'S FRIEND

MAKES CHILD-BIRTH EASY!

SHORTENS LABOR. LESSENS THE PAIN ATTENDING IT! DIMINISHES THE DANGER to LIFE of MOTHER and CHILD.

Should be used a few months before confinement. Send for book "To MOTHERS," mailed free.

BRADFIELD REGULATOR Co., Atlanta, Ga.

EXCELSIOR COOK STOVES

ALWAYS SATISFACTORY

EIGHTEEN SIZES AND KINDS

ALL PURCHASERS CAN BE SUITED

MANUFACTURED BY
Isaac A. Sheppard & Co., Baltimore, Md.
AND FOR SALE BY

McMILLAN BROS,

mar 24-1y Fayetteville, N. C.

To Builders and Others.

Finished Flooring, Beaded or Plain Ceiling, Plained Posts, Rails and Palings any length. All the latest patterns of Mouldings furnished on short notice at lowest prices.

ALL KINDS OF BUILDERS HARDWARE.

Estimates given. Orders solicited from abroad.
Address WALTER WATSON,
apl 7-tf Fayetteville, N. C.

THO. M. HUNTER, D. D. S.,

OFFERS HIS PROFESsional services to the citizens of Fayetteville and surrounding country.

OFFICE:

North-east corner Market Square.

April 29, 1880. tf

"Get Ready."

Before the cold weather comes, get out your Heating Stoves and have them put in order. See that new grates, fire pots and pipe have taken the place of the burned out parts. With a large supply of

COAL

on hand, we are prepared to keep you comfortable.

Have Your Stoves Repaired.

We have a full line of

Cooking and Heating Stoves

on hand, and will sell them at prices to suit the times.

Call and see the nicest line of BRASS GOODS ever shown in this market:

BRASS

Fire Dogs, Fenders, Shovels,
Tongs, Pokers, Spark Fenders, &c.

☞Fenders to suit any size fire place.

McMILLAN BROS.

oct 6 tf

CAROLINA Roller Mills.

FLOUR and MEAL.

Depository and office in Williams Building.

oct 13 1y E. G. STYRON & CO., Proprietors.

A New Departure for Fayetteville.

VIGILANCE THE PRICE OF SAFETY.

PETROLEUM FOR FAMILY USE.

Horne's Tested Kerosene.

Not without expense and labor, I have equipped myself for testing KEROSENE OIL, and will hereafter sell only such as will meet the requirements of the New York State law, which is considered the best and most stringent upon this subject.

Dealers and others wishing samples examined, can have it done at a moderate charge by the the most approved method.

No doubt this move will result favorably to oil consumers. Encourage the PRIME MOVER.

H. R. HORNE.

sep 22 tf

Fine Mountain Beef.

I am daily expecting a large lot of fine Mountain Beef. Parties who wish to make

CORNED BEEF

Will do well to leave their orders.

GOOD BEEF AND FRESH, HOME-MADE SAUSAGE

Always on hand.

I will also buy | I will also buy

HIDES,

And pay the highest market price.

☞Fresh Beef every day. Call at the Market, on

W. H. TOMLINSON.

oct 20 tf

IMPROVED FACILITIES

FOR

Ginning Cotton.

The Fayetteville Cotton Seed Oil Mill Company

have added to their former Plant an additional Engine to run their Cotton Gins. The Company is now prepared to gin cotton with expedition, in the best manner, on as reasonable terms as any Gin here or elsewhere, and deliver in merchantable order, promptly, at any point in town. The Company solicits a share of the patronage of planters. They will buy, daily, Cotton in the Seed at the Gins, and also Cotton Seed, for which the highest market prices will be paid.

ROGER S. WILLIAMS is in charge of the Gins, and N. B. ALEXANDER the Oil Mill, and will be at the Mill regularly every business day through the season.

J. D. WILLIAMS,
Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 8th, 1887. President.

WALTER WATSON

—IS—

HEADQUARTERS

—FOR—

Engine and Saw Mill Supplies.

Rubber Belting,

Leather Belting,

Lacing and Belt Fastenings

Of all kinds, at

MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.

ESTIMATES AND CORRECT MEASUREMENTS

Given for

Machinery and Machinery Supplies.

☞Write for prices.

WALTER WATSON.

oct 13 tf

T. A. KLUTZ,

Architect and Superintendent,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

oct 27 t jan 1

Cool Summer Drinks!

Bond Colberry's Fountain in Full Blast.

He uses none but the purest syrups and juices at his Fountain, and with his Patent Ice Shaver (not crusher) and his new Lightning Shaker, he is prepared to furnish Milk Shakes, Limeades, &c., &c., that cannot be excelled. Call, and Clarence will convince you.

apl 21 tf

Excelsior Printing Co.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Cheap Printing, First-class Work and *CASH PRICES.*

☞*All Work delivered when promised.*

apl 21 1y

ADVERTISEMENTS.

FAYETTEVILLE NOVELTY WORKS

Still to the Front!

And prepared to make Sash, Blinds, Doors and other material for building purposes. Planing and building done to order. For information write to

SUTTON & HENZI,
june 16 6m Proprietors.

Express Steamboat Co.

THE STEAMER D. MURCHISON,

CAPT. J. C. SMITH,

will, on and after April 1st, leave Fayetteville on

Tuesdays and Fridays at 8 o'clock.

Returning, will leave Wilmington at

2 P. M. Wednesdays and 12 M. Saturdays.

☞Freight and passenger accommodations first-class.

A. B. WILLIAMS,
Agent, Fayetteville, N. C.
mar 24-tf WILLIAMS & MURCHISON,
Agents, Wilmington, N. C.

A. GARRASON,

—DEALER IN—

HEAVY and FANCY GROCERIES,

General Family Supplies,

HAY STREET,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

aug 13 131-tf

Merchant Mills Prices.

Until further notice, the following prices will speak for themselves. Should grain decline I'll "keep up with the procession."

THE BEST FAMILY FLOUR,	$6.00
EXTRA NICE FAMILY FLOUR,	5.50
EXTRA NICE BREAD MEAL (NEW CROP),	.65
WHITE CORN,	.68
MIXED CORN,	.65
SEED WHEAT,	1.25
STOCK MEAL—CORN, PEAS, OATS,	.65
STOCK MEAL—CRACKED CORN AND OATS,	.60

Especial attention is called to my specialty—first-class Feed for Horses and Milch Cows—Corn, Peas and Oats ground together. One trial will convince anyone of its merits.

Respectfully,
JAS. D. McNEILL.

LAND SALE!

By virtue of a license issuing from the Superior Court of Harnett county, N. C., I will, on the 29th day of November, 1887, at the hour of 1 o'clock p. m., at the Court House in Lillington, sell at public auction a number of lots of land as the property of Mrs. F. Isabella Murchison, deceased, for the purpose of making real estate assets.

Correspondence and interviews respecting said land invited.

J. E. BRYAN, Adm'r
of J. F. Murchison.
This, 15th day of Sept., 1887. s 29 ts

PATENTS,

Caveats, Reissues and Trade-Marks secured, and all other patent causes in the Patent Office or before the Courts promptly and carefully attended to.

Upon receipt of MODEL OR SKETCH *of invention, I make careful examination, and advise as to patentability* FREE OF CHARGE.

FEES MODERATE, and I make NO CHARGE UNLESS PATENT IS SECURED. Information, advice and special references sent on application.

J. R. LITTELL, Washington, D. C.
Opp. U. S. Patent Office. oct 27 tf

ALEX. McNEILL. JAS. H. McNEILL.

A. McNEILL & SON,

GODWIN'S, N. C.,

Manufacturers of Naval Stores

AND DEALERS IN

General Merchandise.

oct 27 6m

Housekeepers' Friends

ARE THOSE WHO SAVE THEM LABOR AND CARE.

We are continually striving to offer on this market the most reliable goods that can be had. Much time has been spent in the past two weeks in selecting wholesome and toothsome articles from the Northern markets. We have visited the markets of the world, and endeavored to purchase such goods as were entirely reliable, and we now extend

A CORDIAL INVITATION

To All to Call and Examine Our Stock.

We shall take especial pleasure in showing the Ladies what we have on hand. We endeavor to keep a store where they can come without fear of soiling silks or satins.

We call your attention to the following new goods, and ask a trial of them.

WE GUARANTEE THEIR QUALITY, ALSO SATISFACTION.

Martha Washington Buttered Flour, Martha Washington Rolled Oats, Martha Washington Magic Flour, Finest Jams in glass, Graham Flour, Pine Apple Cheese, Sapsago Cheese, Fine Chedar Cheese, Finest Cream Cheese, Finest Gilt Edge Butter, Finest Sour Mixed Pickles in bulk, Finest Sweet Mixed Pickles in bulk, Finest Chow Chow in bulk, Pickling Spices in ¼ lb. packages, Orange Cider, California Fruits in glass, Queen Olives in jars.

We cannot mention all the nice things; in fact, only a few. Call and see for yourselves. We will be glad to welcome you.

FRESH FISH AND OYSTERS.

We will furnish *to our* customers promptly.

We have just received an extra lot of FANCY CANDY. Some Cream Chocolate that is as nice as we ever tasted.

Our stock of HARDWARE is large, and, we think we can safely say, bought as low as any stock in Fayetteville. We will give you bottom prices. Numerous Household Articles.

A. S. HUSKE & CO.

—*NOW OPENING AT*—

Tillinghast's CROCKERY STORE.

Nice lot of
IRONSTONE CHINA,
Nice lot of
CHEAP WHITE CHINA,
Nice lot of
FANCY CHINA,
Nice lot of
FANCY GLASSWARE.

BRASS ANDIRONS, BRASS TOP FIRE-DOGS, BRASS HEAD SHOVELS AND TONGS, IRON SHOVELS AND TONGS, LAMPS, BURNERS, CHIMNEYS.

Table Knives, Pocket Knives, Tinware, Agateware, Brittannia Dippers, Spoons, &c., &c.

W. N. Tillinghast.

nov 3 4t

ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE

Aurora Watch

Is emphatically the best Watch made for the price.

—THE—

Aurora Watch

Is the most carefully and accurately made Watch, and is a first-class time keeper.

—o-o—

Warren Prior & Son

Are stockholders in the AURORA Watch Factory, and Selling agents for the AURORA Watch Co

—o-o—

—*SELECT YOUR*—

WEDDING RING

—*AND*—

Bridal Presents

—*OF*—

PRIOR,

THE JEWELER.

feb 1 tf

CAPE FEAR & YADKIN VALLEY RAILWAY COMPANY.

CONDENSED SCHEDULE NO. 28.

Taking effect at 5:00 A. M., Monday, Oct. 17, 1887.

TRAINS MOVING NORTH.

	Passenger and Mail.	Frght. & Accom'n.
Leave Bennettsville,	9:45 a. m.	2:15 p. m.
Arrive Maxton,	11:20 a. m.	4:25 p. m.
Leave Maxton,	11:30 a. m.	5:20 p. m.
Arrive Fayetteville,	1:30 p. m.	8:30 p. m.
Leave Fayetteville,	2:00 p. m.	8:00 a. m.
Arrive Sanford,	4:05 p. m.	12:00 noon
Leave Sanford,	4:15 p. m.	1:05 p. m.
Arrive Greensboro,	7:25 p. m.	6:50 p. m.
Leave Greensboro,	10:00 a. m.	
Arrive Pilot Mountain,	2:45 p. m.	

Passenger and Mail No. 1—dinner at Fayetteville.
Passenger and Mail No. 11—dinner at Germanton.

TRAINS MOVING SOUTH.

	Passenger and Mail.	Frght. & Accom'n.
Leave Pilot Mountain,	4:00 p. m.	
Arrive Greensboro,	8:15 p. m.	
Leave Greensboro,	9:50 a. m.	6:00 a. m.
Arrive Sanford,	12:55 p. m.	12:00 noon
Leave Sanford,	1:15 p. m.	1:30 p. m.
Arrive Fayetteville,	3:20 p. m.	6:00 p. m.
Leave Fayetteville,	3:30 p. m.	6:00 a. m.
Arrive Maxton,	5:15 p. m.	9:20 a. m.
Leave Maxton,	5:25 p. m.	10:03 a. m.
Arrive Bennettsville,	7:00 p. m.	12:45 p. m.

Passenger and Mail No. 2—dinner at Sanford.

Factory Branch—Freight and Accommodation.

TRAIN MOVING NORTH.

Leave Millboro,	8:05 a. m.	5:45 p. m.
Arrive Greensboro,	9:35 a. m.	7:25 p. m.

TRAIN MOVING SOUTH.

Leave Greensboro,	2:00 p. m.	
Leave Factory Junction,	3:00 p. m.	7:15 p. m.
Arrive Millboro,	3:45 p. m.	8:00 p. m.

Passenger and Mail Trains run daily except Sunday.

Freight and Accommodation Train runs between Bennettsville and Fayetteville on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, and between Fayetteville and Greensboro on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Freight and Accommodation Train runs between Greensboro and Fayetteville on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, and between Fayetteville and Bennettsville on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Trains on Factory Branch run daily except Sunday.

The Freight and Accommodation between Fayetteville and Greensboro on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays connects at Sanford with the A. A. L. Train, which leaves Sanford at 12:30 p. m. and arrives at Raleigh at 4:45 p. m.

Close connection is made at Maxton with Carolina Central Railway Passenger Trains to and from Wilmington.

W. E. KYLE,
General Passenger Agent.
J. W FRY, General Superintendent.

Wilmington & Weldon R. R AND BRANCHES.

Condensed Schedule.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

Dated Dec. 27, 1886.	No. 48, Daily.	No. 40, Daily.
Leave Weldon,	2 15 P. M.	5 38 P. M.
Arrive Rocky Mount,	3 33 "	.....
Arrive Tarboro,	4 50 P. M.	.....
Leave Tarboro,	11 38 P. M.	.....
Arrive Wilson,	4 05 P. M.	6 58 P. M.
Leave Wilson,	4 03 "	.....
Arrive Selma,	5 40 "	.....
Arrive Fayetteville,	7 55 "	.....
Leave Goldsboro,	4 54 "	7 40 "
Leave Warsaw,	5 54 "	.....
Leave Burgaw,	7 00 "	.....
Arrive Wilmington,	7 50 "	9 55 P. M.

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

	No. 47, Daily.	No. 43, Daily.
Leave Wilmington,	8 50 A. M.	8 50 P. M.
Leave Burgaw,	9 24 "	9 50 "
Leave Warsaw,	10 37 "	10 57 "
Arrive Goldsboro,	11 35 "	11 58 "
Leave Fayetteville,	8 30 "	.....
Arrive Selma,	10 47 "	.....
Arrive Wilson,	11 59 "	.....
Leave Wilson,	12 25 P. M.	12 51 A. M.
Arrive Rocky Mount,	12 40 "	
Arrive Tarboro,	4 50 P. M.	.....
Leave Tarboro,	11 30 A. M.	.....
Arrive Weldon,	2 35 P. M.	2 70 A. M.

A Freight and Passenger train on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday leaves Smithfield at 6 a. m. and arrives at Fayetteville at 10 a. m. Leaves Fayetteville at 3:40 p. m.; arrives at Smithfield at 6:50 p. m.

Freight and Passenger Train on Monday, Wednesday and Friday leaves Smithfield at 7:30 a. m. and arrives at Wilson at 10:00 a. m. Leaves Wilson at 3:25 p. m. and arrives at Smithfield at 5:30 p. m.

Passenger Train north from Fayetteville connects with R. & D. R. R. at Selma for Raleigh and Greensboro.

Train on Scotland Neck Branch Road leaves Halifax for Scotland Neck at 3.00 P. M. Returning leaves Scotland Neck at 9.30 A. M., daily except Sunday.

Train leaves Tarboro, N. C., via Albermarle & Raleigh R. R. Daily except Sunday, 6.00 P. M., Sunday 5.00 P. M., arrive Williamston, N. C., 8.10 P. M., 6.40 P. M. Returning leaves Williamston, N. C., Daily except Sunday, 8.00 A. M., Sunday 9.50 A. M. arrive Tarboro, N. C., 10.05 A. M., 11.30 A. M.

Train on Midland, N. C. Branch leaves Goldsboro, N. C. Daily except Sunday, 5.30 P. M., arrive Smithfield, N. C., 7.00 P. M. Returning leaves Smithfield, N. C., 7.30 A. M., arrive Goldsboro, N. C., 9.00 A. M.

Southbound Train on Wilson & Fayetteville Branch is No. 50. Northbound is No. 51.

Train No. 40 South will stop only at Wilson, Goldsboro and Magnolia.

Train No. 47 makes close connection at Weldon for all points North daily. All rail via Richmond, and daily except Sunday via Bay Line.

Trains make close connection for all points North via Richmond and Washington

All Trains run solid between Wilmington and Washington, and have Pullman Palace Sleepers attached.

J. R. KENLY, Sup't Trans. JOHN F. DIVINE, General Sup't.

T. M. EMERSON, Gen'l Passenger Agent.